



The cow needs a rest of at least six weeks between lactation periods.

Dogs that worry chickens should be broken of the habit or disposed of.

Spade up the poultry run. It will turn up many worms, and the rain will wash down into soil much filth.

War ought to be declared on the scrub. In making this war on him do not confine all your efforts to the scrub on your neighbor's farm.

Apply the lice-killer to the roosts an hour or two before the hens retire for the night. While they sit upon the roost, the lice-killer does the work.

Eggs for incubation may be kept three to four weeks at 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, but they lose a little strength every day during which they are kept.

Nothing else is so good to prevent the presence of lice on the poultry as to clean up the houses and paint every crack and crevice and roost with some liquid lice-killer.

A Western farmer has found that grairie dogs have a liking for soap. So he soaped his dog town heavily and they ate so heartily of the substance that it killed them.

It has been found a poor plan to let the milk freeze to the sides of the can in cold weather when being taken to the creamery. The grade can be lowered in this manner very easily. They can be protected against freezing by a generous covering of blankets while on the way.

Select a man to the office of school director who has enough interest in schools to devote some time to making the school house and grounds pleasant and inviting. Please don't be small enough to compare the present conditions with those of your own when you were a boy. Give your children better advantages than you had every time.

Roots of all kinds can be fed to poultry with advantage in the winter time to supply green food. We have found it a good practice to split the roots and allow the hens to pick out the contents. Where the roots were small, we drove a nail through one end and into a board or the side of the house to prevent them from being dragged around and soiled.

L. T. Cox, of Ohio, says in an exchange: I sprayed five times last year, using Bordeaux arsenite of soda and arsenate of lead all combined, but the last two applications we did not use quite as much blue vitriol, and none of the foliage was burned. Some growers have injured the foliage by using strong mixture all the season when four or five applications have been made. I purpose to spray five times again this year, and think it pays. Too many growers fail to do a thorough job, and do not make enough application to have fruit free from worms and scab. That is one job it pays to do well.

Clover Seed.
Of the thirteen principal clover seed producing States one—namely, Illinois—reports an increased average, four—namely, Ohio, Utah, California and Colorado—report no change in average, and all the other principal States report decreases. In Ohio and Utah conditions are reported the same as in other principal States conditions are above such average.

Dutch or Cottage Cheese.
A toothsome and nutritious article of food is made from sour skimmed milk, or buttermilk, by allowing the curd to coagulate by the action of lactic acid already formed, and then expelling the water by the aid of heat. The sour milk is heated to a temperature of 120 degrees to 135 degrees. The whey is drained off the curd through a straining cloth, and the curd is then kneaded by the hand; salt is added, and the product is improved by the addition of cream or butter, and a little nutmeg, sage or caraway. It is usually sold and eaten in a fresh state, but it may be subjected to certain curing processes, which materially change its character.

Keep Humus in Orchard Soil.
The soil of the orchard frequently becomes exhausted without the owner suspecting it. In many orchards the grass is mowed and made into hay. This removes annually a certain amount of humus from the ground. In the meantime the trees themselves are removing humus by their roots and putting it into fruit and foliage. The fruit is carted away, and the leaves fall to the ground. These leaves do not get back into the ground to form humus, as they would in a state of nature, but are driven by the wind into windrows, and then raked up and burned by the orchardist, intent upon improving the appearance of his orchard, or of destroying the insects and fungi that are on the leaves and twigs mingled with them.

Green Food for Swine.
Don't feed all the unsalable potatoes and the pumpkins to the cows and horses, but give the swine enough to keep their appetites in good condition. Take a large pumpkin and divide it equally into ten pieces, cut up each piece until it is as large as one's hand. Then take two quarts of unsalable potatoes and a quart of bran. Mix the lot, mangle it well with skim milk, and give this quantity to each hog once a day for a month, and you'll see a decided difference in the way they will take out fat when you are ready to

Michigan State News

BOY DIDN'T LIKE DOCTORS.

So None Was Called for Victim of Diphtheria in Port Huron.
One of the reasons for the spread of diphtheria and scarlet fever in Port Huron is disclosed in the death of the 10-year-old son of August Schulz. The boy died of diphtheritic paralysis. His illness had not been reported and he had not been considered sick enough to require the attendance of a physician. An investigation showed two other members of the family in a convalescent stage of the dread disease. Neighbors had been going in and out of the place daily without any precautions being taken to prevent the scattering of the germs. The family claim the boy had an aversion to doctors and refused to allow the attendance of one. They had no realization of the seriousness of the case.

RAILROADS PAYING TAXES.

Continue to Ignore Ad Valorem Taxation Law, However.
The railroad companies are beginning to pay their taxes to the auditor general. All the large roads will probably pay taxes on the basis of their earnings under the old Merriam law and continue to ignore the ad valorem taxation law until a decision is rendered thereon by the United States Supreme Court. The Chicago and Northwestern railway contributed \$94,197.10 to the primary school fund, and several smaller roads have also paid taxes. The car loaning companies are complying with the ad valorem taxation law, and several companies have made settlement with the State.

TOBACCO KILLS YOUNG BOY.

Doctor Warned Him a Year Ago, but He Persisted in Using It.
Tobacco caused the sudden death of the 13-year-old son of George Street, who died just west of downtown Detroit. The boy lay down behind the stove in an apparently dazed condition and when spoken to by his stepmother, went outside and lay down by the side of the house. She loved him and tried to get him to walk to the door, but he could not walk any further. She then picked him up, but before she could get him to bed he died. A physician told him a year ago he would die if he did not discontinue the use of tobacco.

ALBION STORES ROBBED.

Burglars Enter Five Business Places in One Night.
Five stores in the heart of the business section of Albion were entered by burglars the other night. At A. A. Dibble's the thieves made away with a suit case filled with socks and neckties, and several pairs of trousers. McGuire Bros. missed \$2.50 and some whisky. John Fox was the loser by \$8. At John Mull's cigar factory a large number of pipes and cigars, and also \$2.75 in money were taken. Bolt Bros. were the heaviest losers, \$35 and some fancy wines being missed. The work was evidently done by local talent, since the thieves betrayed an intimate knowledge of the various places entered.

PROVES HIS INNOCENCE.

Ovid Boy Accused of Train Wrecking Discharged.
Eloyd Elliott of Ovid, arrested on information given by L. Cole that Elliott was implicated in playing an obstruction on the Michigan Central track, was set at liberty. When Elliott faced his accuser at the county jail in Saginaw Cole admitted that Elliott was innocent. The latter told such a straightforward story as to his whereabouts at the time, offering proof that he was allowed to go and left for home. Cole now implicates another party in the affair.

STEAL MAIL AND MONEY.

Burglars Break Into and Rife West Branch Postoffice.
Burglars entered the West Branch postoffice and carried off the two mail bags from the night train, with \$25 in money, which was in the till, and \$10 worth of stamps. The job was evidently the work of amateurs, as no attempt was made to open the safe. Several futile attempts were made to enter other business places. Fred Klumpp, giving his residence as the hotel, and Stephen Smith, who claims to live in Cleveland, were arrested in Bay City.

GOOD LESSON FOR BRUTE.

Goos to Prison Six Months for Beating Judge.
Benjamin Benedict of Port Huron taught a brutal husband a wholesome lesson when he imposed on James Nelson the extreme limit for assaulting his wife. Nelson was fined \$100 and sent to the Detroit house of correction for ninety days. The sentence practically means six months' confinement, as failure to pay the \$100 will require an additional imprisonment of ninety days. Nelson treated his wife most brutally on reaching home the other evening because the supper didn't suit him.

KALAMAZOO CLAIMS 40,000.

Celery City's Population Increasing Rapidly of Late.
According to the new directory of Kalamazoo the population of that city is shown to be about 40,000. This figure does not come as a surprise to those who have kept in close touch with the rapid growth of the city. In the last two years more than 2,500 new houses have been built.

ELOPES WITH SOCIETY GIRL.

Three Weeks' Courtship Ends in Newspaper Solicitor's Wedding.
After a courtship of three weeks Charles F. McDonald of St. Louis, 20 years of age, and Miss Gracia Palmer, a society belle of Kalamazoo, 10 years of age, and a member of this year's graduating class at the high school, eloped and were married in Battle Creek. The groom has been in Kalamazoo making a canvass for a Chicago paper for the past four weeks and met his bride in the office of Dr. S. Stevens.

Bullet Passes Through Father's Head.

Because he was dependent upon the loss of his health, Samuel Peterson of Bruce township passed a rifle in his mouth and blew out his brains. The bullet passed through his head and through the ceiling, lodging in the wall under the head of his son, who was asleep, without awaking him. Peterson was 60 years old. He leaves a wife and five children.

COPPER FOUND NEAR BOO.

Capitalists of Lock City Negotiating for the Land.
Deposits of native copper were discovered ten miles up the river from Sault Ste. Marie on the Michigan side. It is supposed to be a part of a vein crossing under the river from the Canadian side, where copper indications have been numerous for many years. Several local capitalists are negotiating for the land on which the ore was found and test work may be started in the spring. Eighteen years ago a dredging crew raised a quantity of native copper from the river bed and the new discovery is supposed to be a part of the same vein. The discovery was made near Round Island, in Muskegon bay.

BIG HOSPITAL FOR ANN ARBOR.

Roman Catholics to Have Institution in the University Town.
The announcement is made that the Roman Catholics will build a big hospital sanitarium in Ann Arbor. A site on the brow of the hill overlooking the Huron river, comprising nine acres, has been purchased and a \$100,000 main building, three stories high and capable of extending additions, will be started soon. It will be known as St. Thomas Sanitarium, and Mr. Vaughn, dean of the University Medical School, will head the staff of physicians.

WOMAN ASKS WHOLE TOWN SITE.

Claims All Ground Upon Which New Buffalo Is Laid Out.
Mrs. Julia Bratton of South Haven will become the plaintiff in an action to establish her legal claim to the land upon which the town of New Buffalo is built. Mrs. Bratton says her father, Adam Smith, who came to Michigan in 1837, was granted a patent to the land. The patent has since been lost, but the woman's attorneys claim evidence exists which will establish her claim. The land with improvements now has a valuation of several hundred thousand dollars.

LUMBER CUT IS LARGE.

Decline in Industry Lowers Michigan Product by a Quarter.
A canvass on the Wisconsin and Michigan sides of the stream shows that the sawmills along the Menominee river will cut a total of about 175,000,000 feet of lumber this year. This is a big amount considering the fact that the industry has been on the decline for a number of years. When sawing was at its height 300,000,000 feet was the average cut.

Sleeps with Corpse.

Charles Hinkley, a vehicle worker, was found dead in bed in a Flint boarding house. His roommate, Bert Burbank, discovered that Hinkley was dead after having slept with the corpse all night. Death was due to heart failure, induced by alcoholism. He was engaged to wed Julia Taylor of Orono. Hinkley was 50 years of age.

Young Bridegroom Deserts Wife.

Adolph Henderson, aged 29, deserted his bride of month, stole money and jewelry from her brother, ex-postmaster W. H. Hocking of Calumet, who had befriended him, and fled. He was arrested in Cheboygan and has confessed. The deserted wife is only 19 years old.

Aged Woman Fatally Burned.

While she was burning the grass on her lawn in Pickney, the clothes of Mrs. Patrick Smith caught fire and she was so badly burned before help arrived that there is small hope of her recovery. She is over 70 years of age. She was alone at the time.

Escapes Fire with Young Daughter.

Carrying her child nine days old, in her arms, Mrs. Dan Perera, wife of a well-to-do farmer, walked half a mile to neighbors near Monmouth, when the Perera home was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Perera is in a critical condition from excitement and exposure.

Sick and Despondent Man Dies.

George Lindner, driver for the American Express Co., despondent over three months' sickness, committed suicide by his home in Battle Creek by putting a bullet in his brain. He was 28 and leaves a widow and three children.

Van Buren Is Still Dry.

After one of the hardest fights ever waged in Van Buren county over the liquor question, the local optionists again carried the day by about 500 majority, less than half the majority of 1907.

Woman Blows Out Her Brains.

To put an end to intense pain caused by disease, Mrs. John Patterson blew out her brains with a revolver. She was the wife of a farmer living four miles from St. Marys.

Many Men Laid Off.

On account of the coal shortage, the Peo-Marquette has laid off 150 men in the machine, boiler and blacksmith shops in Ionia.

Minor State Matters.

Almont has epidemic of measles. Negaunee treasury has over \$40,000. Smyrna woman has calla lily 31 years old.

Tonia man got sixty days for stealing beer pump.

Houghton Presbyterians will build \$7,000 church.

Too much tobacco caused death of young Beverton boy.

Ray City Sugar Co. contracted for 7,000 acres of sugar beets.

Ann Arbor man found in Flint alley asleep with clothing frozen.

Waterford child had button as big as dime in nose. Physician removed it.

Ten-year-old Lansing boy seriously injured by falling on piece of iron rail.

Albert Dixon, receiver for A. O. T. W. in Port Huron for 23 years, resigned.

Port Huron man given 90 days for beating and kicking seven-week-old baby.

During winter 15,000,000 feet of logs banked on Ontonagon and Baltimore rivers.

Three boys of Port Huron organized to commit theft, arrested charged with larceny.

William Stewart, ex-deputy sheriff and ex-police constable, shot himself in Kalamazoo, dying instantly.

Report of Michigan Central Railroad Company for year 1907 shows falling off in net earnings.

Peter Anderson, Swede, of Anable, committed suicide in lumber camp by cutting throat.

J. T. Hurst and Miss Carrie May Martin of St. Joseph were secretly married at Virginia, Ill.

F. B. Bauer, banker, and Mrs. Marie M. Becker, principal of Britton schools, married in Adrian.

Three-year-old Port Huron boy badly scalded by pulling kettle of boiling water from stove on himself.

Forty boys belonging to Port Huron man died from diphtheria contracted by eating garbage taken from houses where disease existed.



"Well, b'gosh! I may have to dig a little coal myself."—Cincinnati Post.

MAY BUY CAR LINES.

Chicago, However, Cannot Operate Her Street Railways.

Under the result of the Chicago city election, in which the question of municipal ownership of the street railways was the vital issue, the city can proceed to acquire and control the railways, but cannot operate them. At the same time the voters, while declaring that the city shall not proceed to operate the railways, declared that it was a question of public policy that it would be desirable for the city to do so. Three propositions were submitted to the voters, the first of which was: "Shall the city of Chicago proceed to operate street railways?"

This proposition required 60 per cent of the total vote cast in order to become effective.

The total vote cast on the question of municipal ownership was 231,171. Of this number 120,911 were cast in favor of municipal operation of the street railways and 110,260 against it. In order to become binding the proposition to operate the railways should have received 138,703 votes. It therefore fell short of the required number by 17,792 votes.

The proposition to issue \$75,000,000 in street railway certificates was carried by a vote of 110,048 against 104,960. The question of public policy was carried by a vote of 115,842 to 108,025. This question has no legal effect whatever, it being simply "Shall the City Council proceed without delay to secure the municipal ownership and operation of the street railways under the Muel-ler law instead of granting franchises to private companies?"

Mayor Dunne construed the passage of the \$75,000,000 certificate and public policy propositions as a victory for municipal ownership, but expressed his disappointment over the defeat of the proposition for municipal operation.

The election was one of the most interesting to Chicago voters that has been held in many years. The vote was much larger than had been expected, and all day the contest for and against municipal ownership was bitterly fought. Party lines were largely ignored and the eligibility of candidates depended more upon their attitude toward municipal operation of street cars and high licenses for saloons than upon their party records.

In Milwaukee Sherburn M. Becker, the "boy Alchemist," who ran for Mayor or on the Republican ticket against David S. Rose, Democrat, and W. A. Arnold, Socialist, was elected by about 2,000 plurality.

The story of his fight is the most unique in Milwaukee's history, and has few parallels in the country. Becker was first mentioned for Mayor as the joke of a fireman, who had been given hot coffee by Becker during a fire. The idea took, and Becker ran for the office against the strongest possible combination, and was elected. The campaign was spectacular. Becker is not 30 years old, but he has served two terms as Alderman and two as County Supervisor.

Welding Copper and Steel.

A French engineer is now utilizing American capital to develop his process of welding copper and steel. It is expected that this combination will largely take the place of solid copper in the transmission of electricity. It will also be useful in the manufacture of cooking utensils. A plant for this purpose is being equipped at Chester, Pa., where steel ingots and bars will be turned out coated with copper, aluminum, silver or bronze in the form of sheets or wire.

The Largest Steamship.

The Kaiserin Augusta Victoria is the newest addition to the Hamburg-American line, having just been completed at Stettin. She is the largest steamship ever built, having a total displacement of 45,000 tons. There are eight decks above the water line, one more than the Amerika. She has an à la carte restaurant, elevator, fifty private cabins, gymnasium, electric baths and a palm garden. She is 700 feet long and 78 feet wide, and has a passenger capacity of 3,150, besides a crew of 650.

New Case Against McCurdy.

Close on the heels of the Mutual Life Insurance Company's suit to recover over \$3,000,000 from former President McCurdy and his relatives, a complaint was served in an action against McCurdy, his son-in-law, Theobald, and Charles H. Raymond of Raymond & Co., to recover \$1,200,000 paid to the Raymond firm as gratification, and that these payments were brought about by a fraudulent conspiracy between the three defendants. Right action in all have been begun against the former president; his son, Robert H. McCurdy; Theobald and Raymond.

1905—Year of Few Strikes.

According to data just published by the Massachusetts bureau of labor, the year ending Sept. 30, 1905, was particularly free from industrial disputes in that State. There were but 158 labor controversies, 153 being strikes, 2 lockouts and 3 paralyzing of the nature of both a strike and a lockout. This number, as compared with the disputes of 1903-1904, shows a decrease of 41. The period was marked by no large or general strike, and, on the whole, the disputes were of minor importance, and the number of disputes was less than in any preceding year.

More discussion occurred in the textile industry than in any other, the industrial stoppages numbering 45, or about 29 per cent of the entire number. The industrial state of affairs in the textile industry was occasioned largely by the introduction of new machinery, the electric warp-stop motion, together with the operation of the 10-hour system, being the primary causes of the greater number of strikes.

The decreasing number of trade disputes is accounted for in a large measure by the joint industrial agreement and the more conservative attitude on the part of trade union leaders in discouraging the resort to strike unless found to be absolutely unavoidable. The sympathetic strike in Massachusetts, it is said, is becoming apparently a weapon of the past.

Industrial Notes.

Some of the garment making contractors of Boston are attempting to reestablish the 10-hour workday. The Boston unions were informed last week, and they immediately took steps to prevent any extension of the hours of labor from the present nine-hour day.

After a conference at New York between John Mitchell and Samuel Gompers, it was announced that Gompers had pledged the support of the American Federation of Labor to the mine workers' organization. Mr. Gompers held that all contentions of the miners were justified.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has refused its sanction of the strike of 300 skilled men of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, due to the discharge of a publisher for going to a saloon during work hours. This means that mill owners will be allowed to debate regarding the drinking of employees when on duty.

Boston carpenters' district council adopted the working card of the grand council of eastern Massachusetts, last week. The north shore district council also joined the grand body, absolutely completing the organization for that vicinity. It now represents an aggregate of about 15,000 men. The effort is to be made for a uniform wage for the entire district.

John A. Flatt, organizer of the A. F. of L. in Canada, reports his recent work in Montreal, Que. As a result of organization among the workers in this city, wages have steadily increased. This is especially noticeable in the building trades. Millers and shoe workers have also advanced very materially among the unorganized crafts the hours of labor are long and the wages are shorter. Skilled trades have been steadily employed. Eleven firms have conceded increased wages to shoe cutters and only three remain to be settled with. As yet the retail clerks are not organized and as a consequence are working long hours.

Laundry workers, leather workers, metal polishers, platers and brass workers have organized. Printing pressmen, electrical workers and fur workers are about to form unions.

Massachusetts State Representative George H. Jackson of Lynn has introduced in the House a bill legalizing picketing during strikes, lockouts and labor troubles. The bill provides that strikers may legally walk upon the streets and highways in the vicinity of any place where a strike is in progress, and they may approach persons working or intending to do so and persuade them to discontinue. In many respects the measure is similar to those which have been introduced by the laboring interests for several past sessions. Last year such a bill was defeated in the House.

For the four months ending Jan. 31, 1906, there were issued from the office of the American Federation of Labor 85 charters to newly constituted unions, as follows: One international union, three State branches, 19 central bodies, 28 local trade unions and 57 Federal labor unions. This shows an increase of 25 charters issued by the American Federation of Labor over the corresponding four months of the previous year. This does not include the charters issued by the international unions to locals of their respective trades and callings.

There are 670 vacationers for teachers in the elementary schools of London.

Whose Say-so is Best?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's word as to their curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as if written from disinterested motives. Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to this rule. Their claims to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each accurate bottle wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines.

Among these writers we find such medical letters as Prof. Finley Killenwood, M. D. of Bennett Medical College, Chicago; Prof. E. M. Lusk, M. D. of the University of Chicago; M. D. of Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. John King, M. D. of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. H. H. H. of New York; Dr. H. H. H. of Jefferson Medical College of Pa. and scores of others equally eminent.

Dr. Pierce's medicines are the best of the worst cases of female weakness, prostration, nervousness and other ailments, and are known as a powerful tonic and a strengthening and invigorating agent. Dr. Pierce's medicines are the best of the worst cases of female weakness, prostration, nervousness and other ailments, and are known as a powerful tonic and a strengthening and invigorating agent.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter or in person. All correspondence is guarded as sacredly secret and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only; in cloth binding 31 stamps. Dr. Pierce's Female Cure consumption.

The Real Definition.

"The legitimate drama!" said the playwright, scornfully, as Manager Finasco handed him back his rejected manuscript. "I hear nothing but the 'legitimate drama'! What is the legitimate drama, anyway?"

"The legitimate drama," said Manager Finasco, coldly, "comprises all those plays which their authors being dead, may be produced without the payment of royalties."

Afraid to Ask Too Much.

First Legislator—I see a Kansas man has declared "a pass is a bribe, and any man ought to be too big to accept such a small bribe."

Second Legislator—Well, of course, that's true, but it would look kinder small for us to go further and ask the railroads to pay us for ferri'ing 'em out!

A LIVING DEATH.

Vividly Described by a Citizen of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Andrew Johnson, 411 West Twelfth St., Sioux Falls, S. D., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills saved my life. My doctor, from a careful analysis of the urine and a diagnosis of my case, had told me I could not live six weeks. I began to sink down in the street with kidney trouble, and for a whole year could not leave the house. I lost flesh, my eyes failed me, I bloated at times, my back hurt and I suffered a living death. There seemed no hope until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Then I began to improve. The pain left gradually, the swellings subsided, I gained appetite and weight, and to make a long story short, I got well!"

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Next Step.

"I don't want any government at all," said the anarchist. "Suppose you succeeded in abolishing the government?" "Then I could step in and start one of my own."—Washington Star.

Credulous Now.

"So Miss Gaddie has joined church. I thought she was an unbeliever." "Yes, but now she believes everything, especially the gossip about the other believers."—Catholic Standard and Times.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. H. Pritchard

Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind.

KEMP'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and breaks the diseased membrane. It cures colds and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed in the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—Does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents—Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELI BROTHERS, 24 Warren Street, New York.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

EX-MAYOR CRUMBO RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA



My endorsement of Pe-Ru-NA is based on its merits.

Ed. CRUMBO, Ex-Mayor of New Albany, Ind., writes from 511 E. Oak street:

"My endorsement of Pe-Ru-NA is based on its merits. If a man is sick he looks anxiously for something which will cure him, and Pe-Ru-NA will do the work."

"I know that it will cure catarrh of the head or stomach, indigestion, headache and any weary or sick feeling."

"It is bound to help anyone, if used according to directions."

"I also know dozens of men who speak in the highest terms of Pe-Ru-NA and have yet to hear of anyone being disappointed in it."

Mr. Crumbo, in a later letter, dated Aug. 25, 1904, says:

"My health is good, at present, but if I should have to take any more medicine I will fall back on Pe-Ru-NA."

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$5.00 SHOES FOR MEN & BOYS

W. L. Douglas, 220 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. L. Douglas makes a shoe for every foot. No two feet are alike. No two shoes should be alike.

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BELCHES OUT FIRE.

VOLCANIC FURY OF VESUVIUS INCREASES.

Flow of Lava in Engulfing Cities as Inhabitants Flee Panic Stricken—Destruction of Historic Pompeii Is Threatened the Second Time.

History is repeating itself and the fate of Pompeii and Herculaneum is being revisited upon the cities clustered at the base of mighty Vesuvius. Already the city of Boscoreaux has been obliterated by the flow of lava and the homes of its 10,000 inhabitants destroyed.

Now the flood of molten rock is heaving in Torre d'Annunziata, a prosperous port on the Bay of Naples, a short distance to the southward, and it is only a matter of hours when it, too, will be engulfed. Thirty thousand people have evacuated it. Other cities in the path of the lava flow are threatened with destruction and their inhabitants are fleeing in panic.

As yet there have been no fatalities, as the populace has had warning that was denied their forefathers in the days of Titus.

Prayers were offered up in all the churches at Naples, but instead of lessening its fury the eruption of Vesuvius has become more violent than ever. Cities and towns and homes that were peaceful and prosperous a few days ago have now become places of terror. People are abandoning their hearthstones without taking time to remove their laces and penknives, and it is probable that the suffering and privation will be pitiful in a few days.

Many of those who lived in Boscoreaux are now destitute and are being cared for through charitable institutions. Naples is a city of homeless, penniless, hopeless refugees, and the resources of both public and private are being taxed to the utmost to provide for them.

Naples itself is in a state of restless fear, for earthquakes broke window panes and struck universal terror into the hearts of the people, many of whom rushed into the streets shrieking:

"The Madonna has forsaken us! The end of the world has come!"

Scene of Gigantic Fury.

Near the scenes of destruction the spectacle is one of gigantic fury. On the lower slopes of Vesuvius were fertile vineyards and olive groves. These are now completely devastated. Where the streams of lava have not buried the fields completely, showers of ashes and red-hot rocks and boulders have accomplished equally certain destruction.

At Torre d'Annunziata the fleeing populace was taken away by every mode of conveyance that could be pressed into service. Steamers carried them away by hundreds, trains and electric cars were crowded to the limit and the government military conveyances gave aid. What property could be carried in the hands was all that many succeeded in saving. Jewels, valuables and all kinds of household goods were left behind in the mad exodus, and government troops have been sent to guard the deserted city until all hope of its escaping destruction has been abandoned.

At Torre del Greco, a few miles away, the same facilities for leaving were given the people, and other towns and cities are being evacuated hourly as the rivers of lava advance.

At San Sebastiano the people are terror stricken and in a destitute condition. The lava is fast approaching them and the Mayor has sent a telegram begging for aid. Other towns are in imminent danger of being cut off from help by the lava.

Up on the mountain side the government observatory has been destroyed, also the restaurant of the railroad. Perrot, the American engineer who was at the observatory when the eruption became violent, is one of the brave band who are sticking to their posts that they may serve the cause of science in keeping accurate observations of the outbreak's progress. With Signor Mattei, the Italian director of the observatory, and the attaches he spent a terrible night. The electric and gas plants were destroyed and they were forced to remain in darkness except for the phosphorescent glare of the volcano.

Gen. Kuropatkin places the responsibility for the Russian defeat on the "bureaucratic" rule of the last fifty years. The Emperor of Austria has the habit of combing out his whiskers when thinking deeply, while the Czar of all the Russias passes his hand over the top of his head.

Admiral Alexeff, the late Russian viceroy in the far East, owns a pet bear named "Miska," to which he is immensely attached. It was always on his flagship wherever he went.

Lieut. C. R. Woodroffe of the Royal Horse artillery of England has been selected for a course of study of the Japanese language and will make a two years' stay in the Orient.

Prince Louis of Bavaria is among the few royal doctors. He is a skilled surgeon and has performed several operations in Madrid, where he was staying previous to the marriage of his son.

Princess Henry of Ploos, whose father-in-law has just been raised to a German dukedom, is one of the most beautiful women in England. As Miss Cornwallis-West her marriage fourteen years ago with Prince Henry of Ploos, whom she met at her first ball, created a great sensation.

When the ex-Empress Eugenie visits Paris she almost invariably occupies a suite of rooms facing the Tuilleries gardens. Much surprise has been expressed that she should take up her abode in such close proximity to the scene of her downfall, long ago, thereby incurring menaces which could not be other than bitter.

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THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1081—Constantinople besieged by Alexander Comnenus.

1380—Gunpowder said to have been first used in Europe.

1474—William Caxton finished a printed book on "The Game and Playe of the Chess."

1512—Florida discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon.

1563—House of Commons passed a bill permitting church services in the Welsh language.

1603—Expedition started from the Downs to discover a northwest passage to India.

1617—Francis Bacon made lord chancellor of England.

1638—William Kieft arrived at New Amsterdam as Governor of the colony.

1654—Cock fighting prohibited in England.

1683—Alliance between Russia and Poland.

1710—Sachereverell's sermons burnt before the Royal Exchange in London.

1774—Port of Boston closed and seat of government removed to Salem.

1792—United States mint established at Philadelphia.

1798—Ireland declared in a state of rebellion.

1801—Nelson destroyed Danish fleet in battle of Copenhagen.

1807—Slave trade abolished by the British government.

1830—Survey made for laying out Chicago.

1836—American prisoners of war massacred by Santa Ana, in Texas.

1847—Surrender of Vera Cruz.

1850—Royal Adelaide lost near Margate; 200 lives lost.

1852—Tremont temple, Boston, destroyed by fire.

1854—England declared war against Russia; France declared war against Russia.

1856—Crimean war ended by treaty of Paris.

1865—United States transport Gen. Lyon burned; 500 lives lost.

1867—Russian cession of Alaska to the United States announced.

1868—President Johnson's impeachment trial begun; Great earthquake in Sandwich Islands.

1871—Commune proclaimed at Paris.

1872—Antioch the ancient destroyed by earthquake.

1875—Miners' riots in Pennsylvania coal regions.

1884—Five thousand persons killed by earthquake in Ohio, Greece.

1882—Jesse James, noted western bandit, killed at St. Joseph, Mo.

1884—Six million dollar fire in Paternoster Row, London. Ship Dan Stearns wrecked off Halifax; 121 lives lost.

1885—Indignation at failure to convict William Berner of murder caused riot in Cincinnati in which many were killed and injured.

1887—Makung, China, taken by the French; Battle of Chalchupia; President Barrios killed.

1880—Jay Gould declined to arbitrate with the railroad strikers.

1887—Yacht Ceront beat Dauntless in trans-Atlantic race.

1888—German and American warships wrecked at Samoa; 150 lives lost; Eiffel tower, height 1,178 feet, opened in Paris.

1891—Baron Fava, Italian minister at Washington, recalled; Manipur tribes massacred 400 British Goorkas at Assam.

1892—New York saloons all closed on Sunday for the first time.

1894—President Cleveland vetoed the Bland bill.

1895—Great fire in Milwaukee; Chinese forces landed at Hai-Chow.

1897—Thirty-five killed in cyclone at Chandler, Ok.

1904—Negro prisoners shot in riot at St. Charles, Ark.

1905—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; Venecia in courts decided against French Cable Company; Simpson tunnel formally opened.

Senator Patterson Unmuzzled. Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court has granted a writ of error in the contempt case of United States Senator Patterson of Colorado, who, as editor of the Rocky Mountain News, was adjudged in contempt for publishing a cartoon of the State Supreme Court last November, and fined \$1,000. The order has the effect of staying the collection of the fine until the case shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

PAINS

AMERICAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Miss Irene Crosby Is One of Thousands of Cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women realize that it is not the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely.



Thousands of American women, however, have found relief from all monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and pain these periods of their lives.

Miss Irene Crosby, of 313 Charlton Street, East Savannah, Ga., writes:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a true friend to women. It has been of great benefit to me, curing me of irregular and painful periods when everything else had failed, and I gladly recommend it to other suffering women."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, bloating (or flatulence), displacement of organs, inflammation of the bladder, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free advice.

She is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising women free of charge. Thousands have been cured by so doing.

The Simple Truth.

"This," said the manufacturer proudly, "is our latest novelty."

"Very fair," remarked the visitor, "but you can't hold a candle to our goods."

"Indeed? Are you in this line of business?"

"No, I make gunpowder,"—Philadelphia Press.

In a Pinch, Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It treats the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Scalded Feet, Hot, Itchy, Aching, Swelling Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Telegram to Major Pond.

While on a professional trip with Mr. Riley, Bill Nye used to say, and while my wife was with me bound for the West, we got word at Kansas City that the children had been attacked simultaneously with the scarlet fever, and so it was necessary to give up the California trip. Our manager had to give up the tour entirely, and, in order to make it more impressive, wired that I was ill, which was all right for a manager, but would not do for anybody else. He sent the following message, totally unpunctuated, to Field:

"Kansas City, April 20, 1880. "Eugene Field, News, Chicago—"Nye very ill west of Missouri what would you take for sixty nights with Riley?"

Eugene did not seem to understand the telegram, I judge, for he wired back:

"Chicago, April 21, 1880. "J. B. Pond, Kansas City—"I am sick west of the Missouri, but do not know what I would take."

"Eugene Field."—Talent.

Pardoned.

"Who is that distinguished-looking man?" asked the stranger.

"Dat man save me a good deal of trouble once," replied the man on the corner. "He interrupted me in de middle of a sentence and—"

"Ah, I see. You were going to say something improper and—"

"Now, I wuz in de penitentiary an' he wuz Governor of de State at de time."—Philadelphia Ledger.

DECAYED STARCH.

A Food Problem.

An Asheville man tells how right food did that which medicines had failed to accomplish:

"For more than 15 years," he says, "I was afflicted with stomach trouble and intestinal indigestion, gas forming in stomach and bowels and giving me great distress. These conditions were undoubtedly due to the starch food I ate, white bread, potatoes, etc., and didn't digest. I grew worse with time, till 2 years ago, I had an attack which the doctor diagnosed as appendicitis. When the surgeon operated on me, however, it was found that my trouble was ulcer of the pancreas, instead of appendicitis."

"Since that time I have had several such attacks, suffering death, almost. The last attack was about 3 months ago, and I endured untold agonies."

"The doctor then said that I would have to eat less starch stuff, so I began the use of Grape-Nuts food, for I knew it to be pre-digested, and have continued same with most gratifying results. It has built me up wonderfully. I gained 10 pounds in the first 8 weeks that I used Grape-Nuts, my general health is better than ever before, my brain is clearer and my nerves stronger."

"For breakfast and dinner, each, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with cream, a small slice of dry toast, an egg soft boiled and a cup of Postum; and I make the evening meal on Grape-Nuts and cream alone—this gives me a good night's rest and I am well again."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, \$1.00
Six Months, .50
Three Months, .25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 12.

Michigan's Beet Sugar and Cement

Labor Commissioner's Report as to Present Status of Our State's Two New Industries

THEIR EMPLOYEES AND THEIR PAY ROLLS

Important Improvement in Quality and Value of Michigan's Beet Sugar Crop

There is probably no feature in the forthcoming report of the operations of the labor bureau for the last year that will be of more general interest among all classes of our people, than the investigations into the beet sugar industry. That line of enterprise, which is still in its infancy here, is of direct consequence to so many classes and interests, that it is scarcely rivalled in that respect by any other. In the first place, it occupies a large area of agricultural production with an unusual profitable crop, and employs a larger force of field laborers than any other crop raised here, acre for acre or ton for ton. Then it interests the mining industries in the consumption of coal and limestone in amounts equalling one ton to every three tons of beets. It requires millions of dollars' worth of machinery, and the process of manufacture, though confined to a small part of the year, employs a large force of workmen, skilled and unskilled and the product adds to the commerce of the state a home-produced commodity amounting to many millions of dollars yearly. And this is all the development of six years, and its growth in the past year has been marked, though Commissioner McLeod says in his report that that growth has been discouraged and the future promise menaced by threatened tariff legislation which the beet sugar interest regards as unfavorable to that industry. In this connection it is mentioned that five plants have been dismantled and removed from the state in the last five years; though it is possible that local causes may have had something to do with that.

Still, there were sixteen factories operated the past season, five of which date from 1899, one 1900, two 1901, four 1902, three 1903, and one 1905. These have a total cost of about ten and a quarter millions of dollars, and an annual expenditure of over a quarter of a million in repairs. On that basis of investment, the commissioner says, each one of the factories is on a sound basis, with good prospects. The acreage of beets increased from fifty-eight thousand two hundred in 1904 to seventy-nine thousand four hundred in 1905; while the yield increased from five and seven-tenths tons per acre to seven tons, and the saccharine content from fifteen and two-tenths percent to fifteen and four-tenths. This in spite of considerable destruction of crops by floods, and lowered sugar percentage at some points from excessive rains and early frosts. From these causes the supply was so short at Marine City as to necessitate large importation of Canadian beets, at an extra cost of one dollar per ton duty. The improvement in quantity and quality of crop is credited to better seed, better culture, and acquired experience in farmers and skill in laborers. The sugar percent is brought into intelligible term by the statement of one Bay City factory that the yield of a ton of beets was below two hundred pounds of sugar in 1904, and about two hundred and seventy pounds in 1905. The total product was over fifty-four thousand tons of sugar in 1904, and about seventy-two thousand in 1905. The factories employ over five hundred skilled laborers, and nearly four thousand of all classes; and many hundreds of men, women and children find employment in the fields during the growing season. Three of the factories are located at Bay City, and one each at Saginaw, Caro, Alma, St. Louis, Sebawaing, Crosswell, Marine City, Mt. Clemens, Blissfield, Lansing, Owosso, Holland, and Menominee.

The cement manufacture is an "infant industry" quite worthy to be mentioned in the same list with that of beet sugar. Of plants that have been in successful operation, there are the same number in the state as of the sugar plants, sixteen; though for local reasons two were closed down at the time of the canvass; and two others will be completed for the season of 1906. The aggregate cost of these plants is about equal to that of the sugar plants, over ten millions of dollars. The plants have been in operation an average of five years; so the industry is in age quite comparable to the sugar industry—both are decided. By new lines of enterprise and the demand for the product of the cement factories is as permanent and reliable as for that of the sugar factories, and far safer from outside competition and untoward influences of legislation. All of them are increasing markets and will enlarge their output; and they anticipate available material in sufficient quantity to keep them running from twenty years in the case of the lowest to one hundred years in the case of several. That material is

marl and clay with ten of the mills in operation last year, and limestone and clay with five. Two had changed from marl to limestone. One ships its limestone from Ohio, and another uses Michigan limestone and Ohio clay; and two or three use Ohio clay with Michigan marl. The proportion of clay varies widely, eight percent in one marl-working mill, and thirty-eight in another; and twenty to twenty-five percent in the limestone works.

The seventeen plants that are described have a daily capacity of almost twenty thousand barrels of cement. Twelve of these, in operation in 1904, made over two million barrels that year, and the same factories increased their product nearly seven hundred thousand barrels in 1905. Fifty-four percent of this entire product is sold in Michigan, and represents here permanent improvements, in buildings, bridges and sidewalks. Some of the factories sell ninety percent of their product in the state. The pay rolls carry over four hundred skilled workmen, at an average of \$2.94 per day, against \$2.91 for the same class in the sugar factories; and about a thousand other employees at an average of \$1.89 against \$1.82 in the sugar business; and these have the advantage of more continuous employment. Four of the factories are in Branch county, two each in Genesee and Washtenaw, and one each in Wayne, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Eaton, Newaygo, Lake, Clare, Antrim, and Alpena.

The railroad and other corporation taxes levied under authority of the constitutional amendment permitting assessment of ad valorem taxes upon the property of such corporations become due today, the companies have the whole of this month to make payment, before interest charges will accrue. Some voluntary payments, however, have already been made in advance of legal obligation, but only for such portion of the tax as they compute for themselves to be due under the old specific tax law. The balance they will pay when the United States supreme court finds for the state in the case which it now has under advisement, involving the validity of that amendment to our constitution. Auditor General Bradley has so far received, from six companies, payments aggregating less than half of the amount for which they are together liable. The amounts paid, and amounts of this year's assessment still unpaid, in the case of these companies, are as follows:

	Paid	Unpaid
Wabash Railway,	\$59,836.55	\$16,743.66
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Soo,	28,379.67	69,086.09
Lake Sup. & Ishpeming,	8,846.37	10,298.69
Three small roads,	7,204.03	9,934.69

The ratio of payments to assessments, it may be seen, is anything but constant. One of those little roads, worth a few thousand dollars and assessed about a hundred and seventy dollars tax, pays it all—as small tax payers are quite apt to do; while the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Soo pays only twenty-nine percent of its assessment. But the balance will draw one per cent a month interest after the first of May, along with some millions of similar accumulations, as the state has won its case at Washington.

Christian Endeavorers.

Lansing, the capitol city of Michigan, will be the rendezvous of the Christian Endeavorers of the state the first four days of next November.

The occasion is the biennial convention of the Michigan Christian Endeavor union when the representatives of the 1,500 societies composing the state organization will meet for the transaction of business and election of officers, and to listen to some notable speakers and to engage in conference on matters of interest and importance to Christian Endeavorers throughout the state.

The cordial invitation of Lansing Endeavorers to meet in their city is very pleasing to the great majority of the members as the capital is easily and quickly accessible from every quarter and consequently a large gathering is expected. The local committee of arrangements is already at work under the leadership of Donald E. Bates of the Reo motor works, and it will attend to every detail which will contribute to the convenience and comfort of the delegates. President Chamberlin of Detroit and his fellow officers of the Michigan union are busily engaged in arranging the program of addresses and conferences and securing speakers and leaders for them. These workers are anticipating a memorable meeting at Lansing, Nov. 1, 2, 3, and 4 next.

Special work by the I. O. F. lodge Tuesday night in the 2d and 3rd, called the following named gentlemen from Gaylord, upon invitation of the local fraternity: D. A. Stoffer, Charles B. Kinney, H. S. Clapp, T. C. W. Korff, C. C. Mower, Thos. Brain, W. H. Nevills, Geo. A. Cook, S. E. Jones, Fred Stewart, Mr. St. Armour, B. P. Johnson and E. Goslin. After the party of sixty adjourned to the City Restaurant where Mr. Brown had a spread, a banquet for for Kings. The visiting members expressed themselves pleased with their reception and entertainment.

Mama—Do you know what a greedy boy is, Tommy?

Tommy—Yes, mama. Johnny is a greedy boy cause he wants everything I want.

Additional Local Matter.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

Grayling, April 9, 1906.

Special meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House. John F. Hum, President in the chair.

Present: Trustees Michelson, McCullough, Connine, Amidon, Peterson, and Brink.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Communication of President Hum, was read:

To the Trustees of the Common Council, of the Village of Grayling. I hereby appoint the following officers for the ensuing year: Marshal—Thomas Nolan, Street Commissioner—Charles P. Robinson.

Health Officer—Thomas Nolan. Village Attorney—Oscar Palmer, Pond Master—Archie McNevin.

Moved by McCullough, supported by Michelson, that the appointments of the president be confirmed. Motion carried.

Moved by McCullough, supported by Brink, that the Village Marshal receive \$40.00 per month, for services as marshal, and \$5.00 per month for services as street officer during the school months. Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson, supported by Connine, that the Street Commissioner receive \$1.75 per day, for actual labor performed. Motion carried.

Moved by Amidon, supported by Connine that the Health Officer receive \$35.00 per year, for service as such. Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson, supported by Connine, that C. O. McCollough be appointed president pro tem for the ensuing year. Motion carried.

Moved by Peterson, supported by Amidon, that the petition of James J. Collen et al. be referred to the Committee on Streets, to be reported on, at the next meeting. Motion carried.

Moved by Peterson, supported by Connine, that the petition of W. F. Benkelman et al. be referred to the Committee on Sewers. Motion carried.

Moved by Amidon, supported by Michelson, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts. Motion carried.

REPORT.

To the President and Trustees of the Common Council, village of Grayling:

Your Finance Committee would recommend that the following bills be allowed as follows.

Cl'md. All'd.

1. Grayling Electric Co., services and fire alarm boxes, \$66.20 \$66.20

1. David Flagg, 4 hydrant wrenches, 3.00 3.00

(Signed) R. D. CONNINE, C. O. MCCOLLOUGH, H. PETERSON, Finance Committee.

Moved by Connine, supported by Peterson, that the bond of H. P. Olson, as village clerk, with Christ Hanson and John Leece as sureties, for two hundred dollars, be accepted and placed on file with Village Treasurer. Motion carried.

Moved by Connine, supported by Michelson, that C. W. Amidon, be appointed as Member of the Board of Review, for the ensuing year. Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson, supported by Connine, that a tax of 1/4 of one percent, be spread upon the assessed valuation of the Village of Grayling, to be used for the purpose of constructing and maintaining the streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, bridges and sewers for the year 1906.

Ayes—Brink, McCollough, Connine, Michelson, Amidon and Peterson.

Nays—None. Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson, supported by Peterson, that he levy a poll tax upon all persons liable for the payment of the same; in the village of Grayling.

Ayes—Brink, McCollough, Connine, Michelson, Amidon and Peterson.

Nays—None. Motion Carried.

Moved by Amidon, supported by Connine that the Street Commissioner, be instructed to fence, with a five foot woven wire fence, lot 12, of block seven, Roffees Addition, to be used for a village pound, and also to construct a shed 10x20 feet, and put a pump in the same. Motion carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

A burnout of some part of the electrical outfit has kept the village in need of kerosene since Saturday night, but now all is bright again.

Judge Correspondence.

Mr. Geo. Gibson's baby is still very sick. Dr. Knapp of Johannesburg has been attending it. Mrs. Jos. Day, of Gaylord, Mrs. Gibson's mother, has come to visit her and help take care of the sick child.

Mr. and Mrs. Laughray and son Orville have moved out to their farm at Hardgrove.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells, of Gaylord, have come to Dr. Underhill's rancho to board the ranchmen during the summer.

Regular services now at the school-house on Sunday evenings conducted by Rev. Combs.

SELIN.

Hot-Breads Light and Sweet

are made with

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Anti-dyspeptic, may be eaten without inconvenience even by persons with delicate digestion

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

The Elite Glove-Fitting Petticoats



FOR SALE BY

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Grayling, Michigan.

ANDREW PETERSON, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Latest styles in

Bracelets, Cuffs, Crosses, Hatpins, etc.

Most complete line of

WATCHES

in all grades and sizes. Elgin, Waltham, Hamilton and Ball's official R. R. Standard.

Rings of all description.

Chased, Oval, Band, Signet and all kinds and styles of Set Rings.

DEALER IN

SILVERWARE AND CUT GLASS.

Watch and Jewelry repairing, a specialty.

Iron-Ox Tablets

Cure Constipation

The secret of good health lies in keeping the bowels active.

If your bowels are not regular, Iron-Ox Tablets will set them right; they are mild in action, sure and permanent in results. Thousands rely on them in time of trouble.

30 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case, 25c at your druggist, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

L. Fournier, Druggist.

Sale of State Tax Lands.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, LANSING, APRIL 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the County of Crawford bid off to the State for taxes of 1902 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, and will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

JAMES B. BRADLEY, Auditor General.

1878. 1906.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions, DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, FLOUR, FEED, LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES, BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Grayling, Michigan.

ANDREW PETERSON, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Latest styles in

Bracelets, Cuffs, Crosses, Hatpins, etc.

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in all grades and sizes. Elgin, Waltham, Hamilton and Ball's official R. R. Standard.

Rings of all description.

Chased, Oval, Band, Signet and all kinds and styles of Set Rings.

DEALER IN

SILVERWARE AND CUT GLASS.

Watch and Jewelry repairing, a specialty.

Our Spring Greeting.

Buy your Spring Clothing

AT THE STORE OF

A. KRAUS & SON,

(The leading Dry Goods Merchants)

And save your Dollars.

The purpose of this announcement is to enlist your attendance to our fine display of Spring Merchandise. Here everything is new, stylish and beautiful, and within the reach of your pocket book.

FOR THE WIFE: Smart Skirts, Waists, Muslin Underwear, Fine Summer Dress Goods for Easter Sunday.

FOR THE HUSBAND: Stylish Spring Suits for Easter Sunday, Shoes, Hats and Trousers.

FOR THE BOY: Stylish Easter Suits, Dependable School Suits in new styles and patterns.

Headquarters for Battenberg Patterns, Braids, Thread and Rings. Also a large line of Stamped Linen.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading One Price Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

PITKIN'S BARN PAINT

A tumble-down, weather-beaten barn is a disgrace to the farm, and there is no excuse for it. It detracts from the value of your holdings and is just so much money thrown away. Your good right hand, a good brush, and

PITKIN'S BARN PAINT will save you from the mistakes of your neighbors—"a word to the wise is sufficient."

Pitkin's Barn Paint has stood the test of time, is guaranteed for 5 years — AND THE GUARANTEE IS GOOD.

JAMES B. BRADLEY, Auditor General.

A. C. HENDRICKSON The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop and Residence on Southside, near Company Boarding House.

Grayling, Mich.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREIPKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, DAY CITY.

Tonsorial Parlors.

GEO. LANGEVIN, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. Agent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

CENTRAL HOTEL

AMOS PEARSALL, Prop.

First Class accommodations. Convenient to Depot and Business Houses, for Commercial Travelers.

\$2.00 per day. Grayling, Mich. — Michigan.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain from this office what is possible. Inventions are promptly patented. Compensation made for securing patents. Patents secured for inventors. Patent law explained. Patent cases handled. Patent rights protected. Patent law explained. Patent cases handled. Patent rights protected.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly, issued on condition of free subscription for one year. Four months, \$1.00. Six months, \$1.50. One year, \$2.00. In advance. MUNN & Co., 311 Broadway, New York.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R.R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 31, 1905. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand at time, as follows:

Bay City, Grayling, Train No.	Grayling, Mackinaw
1.10 am	ARR
11:00 am	1:40 pm
4:15 pm	12:15 pm
8:15 am	8:15 pm
6:30 am	4:35 pm
ARR	LV
5:15 pm	2:15 pm
3:30 am	12:44 am
9:45 am	6:10 am

Lewiston, Grayling, Train No.	Grayling, Lewiston.
ARR	LV
7:55 am	6:30 am
ARR	LV
1:40 pm	12:05 pm

Joh'burg, Grayling, Train No.	Grayling, Joh'burg
ARR	LV
7:50 am	6:00 am
ARR	LV
1:40 am	11:45 am

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent, L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R.R.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Trains Run by Nickel Plate Meridian or Central Standard Time, Daily except Sunday.

a. m. p. m. STATIONS. p. m. p. m.

7 00 2 30 D Fredric A 12 05 6 00

7 25 12 45 D S R... 11 50 15 15

7 45 3 00 D Deyard D 11 35 4 50

9 20 D M River... 11 18 14 25

19 40 3 15 D B L J'n... 11 13 14 20

19 45 3 15 D Ma Road... 11 13 14 20

10 00 3 29 D Lake Hd... 11 03 14 05

10 40 3 42 D ALBA D 10 50 3 42

10 50 3 42 D ALBA D 10 50 3 42

11 10 3 55 D Gr River... 11 20 13 10

11 25 4 04 D Ga Camp... 11 01 12 50

11 35 4 10 D Ju River... 11 06 12 45

11 40 4 13 D Wards... 11 02 12 40

12 05 4 30 D E Jord'n D 9 50 2 20

p. m. p. m.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are shown.

CLARK HARRIS, Gen. Manager, W. A. COOMER, Local Agent.

FOR

Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—

O. Palmer.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 12

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Photo Buttons at the Novelty Gallery.

Penny photos at the Novelty Gallery.

Best butter and guaranteed fresh eggs at Metcalf's Market.

First-class dairy butter, direct from farmers, at the Central Market.

Souvenir Post Cards at the Novelty Gallery.

Mable Drummond of Bay City is the guest of Katie Bates this week.

First-class dairy butter, direct from farmers, at the Central Market.

First-class dairy butter, direct from farmers, at the Central Market.

C. J. Hathaway has moved his jewelry store one door east, next the drug store.

Confirmation presents of all descriptions at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

FOR SALE—Village lots, in the best part of town for sale cheap on easy terms. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A new milch cow, cash price. Enquire of Frederick Hennnessy, 5 1/2 miles east of Frederic.

Rings of all descriptions sizes and shapes at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

FOR SALE—One Eastman Kodak takes pictures 4x5, a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A good young mare first class driver, also buggy and cutter, almost new. Enquire at this office.

Buy your wife a hat pin for her Easter bonnet at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

Take White Pine and Red Spruce Expectant for coughs and colds. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

See our Sun Cured offer, in our show window.

J. W. SORENSON.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Get your jewelry work and watch repairing done at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

Born, Saturday, April 7th, at their home in Vassar, to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stewart, a daughter.

The first real rain of spring began here last Sunday and continued through Monday. Good enough.

Now is the time to smoke 4 packages Sun Cured for 25 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

A cord of old papers for sale at this office. Just right to put under carpets, or on the pantry shelves.

Use "Laxative Cold Breakers" every box guaranteed to break a cold, or money refunded—Fournier's Drug Store.

I will sell all or part of my furniture much of it nearly new, also canned fruit.

FLORA MARVIN.

FOR SALE—A first class work horse, harness and wagon, ready for full work, will be sold for a fair price. Call on

F. O. PECK.

Prof. S. G. Searight, the optician, will again be in Grayling to remain ten days or two weeks, on or before April 10th. Those in need of glasses will save money by waiting for him.

Entertainment Club, met at the home of Miss Gretha Owen April 4th. A delicious spread was laid at six o'clock, and the members departed to meet at the home of Mrs. T. Sparks April 18.

Our great offer of Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Home Companion and the AVALANCHE for \$3.50 per year will hold good but a short time. Take advantage of it now.

Our subscribers will take notice that we cannot furnish the New York Tribune Farmer after March 31st at 25 cents per year. NOW is the time to subscribe. Sample copies will be sent out this week.

The first day of the fair given by the Ladies Union of the Presbyterian church was very satisfactory, and with yesterday's receipts will add a nice sum to their treasury, to help in getting new carpets, new paper, and installing electric lights.

G. W. Woodfield is home from Saginaw this week, closing up some business and visiting, while he is arranging the details of where and when he will leave our village for new pastures. This has been his home the most of his life and he will be missed by many of his old associates.

Max McDonald was arrested at Standish and brought to jail here, on the charge of embezzlement. His examination is fixed for two o'clock this afternoon. Two of his chums claim that they gave him their time orders to get cashed for them, which he did but forgot to go back to camp and deliver the goods.

Mrs. Andrews and daughter of Detroit, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Bradley.

Buddie Bell is visiting at the home of her Aunt, Mrs. Geo. Smith, for a few days.

Goldie Pond entertained a few girls Saturday night, for full particulars ask the boys.

Robert Rasmussen spent his vacation last week with the family in Johannesburg.

Mrs. R. Ayers returned the first of the week from an extended visit in Flint and Bay City.

Olaf Michelson is home from his Owosso Lumber yard visiting the home and his old chums.

Mrs. Bradley entertained Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Andrews. Mrs. Bradley's sister.

The decent people of Grand Rapids have succeeded in getting an ordinance closing the Sunday theaters.

Rev. C. E. Scott delivered the opening sermon at the meeting of the Lansing Presbytery at Marshall, last Tuesday.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold a business meeting at the church, this week Friday, at 2:30 p. m.

Dr. H. H. Merriman has moved his office into the building opposite the sheriff's residence, recently bought of L. Brodin.

Ex Sheriff Wahley was in town Tuesday, seeming as young and jolly as he did twenty years ago. We are always glad to see "Tom."

Miss Nellie Cole and Miss Laura Simpson returned to their respective schools at Kalkaska and Traverse City, last Saturday.

McCullough's teams have been drawing more lumber to Higgins Lake for a Chicago party, who will erect a fine summer cottage.

The sunshine of last Friday brought the ladies, by scores all day to the great hat show at Miss Williams' spring opening of millinery.

Miss Mary Woodruff of Roscommon took charge of the 6th grade of our school Monday, in place of Miss Noid who has resigned.

Nels Corwin was after a doctor Monday to reduce a fracture of his little girls arm. She fell out of bed and broke a bone just above the wrist.

Mrs. F. L. Michelson and the boy came down from Johannesburg Saturday for a visit with Grandpa Nels. Frank made a brief stop on the way south.

The last regular meeting of the Goodfellowship Club for this season was held with Mrs. Alexander as hostess. The usual pleasant time was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Purchase went to Detroit, Monday, looking for a professional aid for Mr. Purchase, who has not been feeling as well as he ought for some time.

George Langevin is yet at the Sanitarium in Bay City, improving slowly but surely, and will probably be home in a few days. Everybody will be glad to see him again.

Masters Arthur Niles and Lorn Douglas spent their last weeks vacation with Mrs. Niles and Grandma Douglas, at Lovells. The youngsters report an enjoyable time.

An alarm of fire during the hour of church service last Sunday morning drew the usual crowd, who, fortunately were not needed, as it was extinguished without damage.

Comrad Jacob Kneth has been taking a few months outing in the central part of the state with old friends, and is home looking very well for one of his advanced age. He is entitled to all the rest and pleasure that he can find.

Monday night Ethel Tromble entertained a company of young people, all were dressed in very becoming costumes. Representing the Indian, Dutch, Irish, Tramp and Clown. There was also two little girls and a policeman.

Miss Williams Millinery opening last week was one of the most successful events of the kind in the history of our village. The decorations and display made the store a bower of artistic beauty, and the crowd of ladies were unanimous in their expressions of delight, and their positive declarations that the line of hats were the most becoming and more artistically trimmed than ever before exhibited here, while, considering the material and work the prices are unusually reasonable, which latter we hope will prove true to the poor men when the bills come in.

M. E. Church.

Services at the M. E. Church Sunday, April 15.

10:30, Preaching. Subject "The Resurrection."

Sunday School at the close of preaching service.

3 p. m., Junior League.

3 p. m., Gospel Meeting at Mission.

6 p. m., Senior League.

7 p. m. will be devoted exclusively to Easter Exercises. A fine program is to be rendered.

Wednesday evening prayer meeting at the Mission, at 7 o'clock.

Thursday evening at the Church at 7 o'clock, (Standard time.)

You are cordially invited to all these services. Don't miss the Sunday evening, Easter exercises. It is expected that new members will be received Sunday morning.

Notice.

School District No. 1, of Beaver Creek will receive bids for building a wood-house, for said district, and an entry way on the end of the school house belonging to said district. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Director. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids will be opened May 31, 1906.

JOHN HANNA, Director.

NOTICE.

Bids will be received by School District No. 1, of Beaver Creek, for the building of a wall under the School house of said district, according to plans in the office of the Director, up to the 21st day of April, 1906. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN HANNA, Director.

Human Blood Marks.

A tale of horror was told by marks of human blood in the home of J. W. Williams, a well known merchant of Bay City. He writes: "Twenty years ago I had severe hemorrhages of the lungs, and was near death when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. It completely cured me and I have remained well ever since." It cures Hemorrhages, Chronic Coughs, Suffering Colds and Bronchitis, and is the only known cure for Weak Lungs. Every bottle guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

A communication received for this issue is in the waste basket, as no name was attached.

It is reported that the increased earnings of this division of the M. C. R. R. will reduce the rate of passenger fare from three, to two and one half cents per mile, and that the commissioner has notified the Co., to make such reduction, as the law provides.

A Lucky Postmistress

is Mrs. Alexander, of Cary, Me., who has found Dr. King's New Life Pills to be the best remedy she ever tried for keeping the Stomach, Liver and Bowels in perfect order. You'll agree with her if you try these painless purifiers that infuse new life. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. Price 25c.

GIRLS WANTED:—Between the ages of 16 and 30 to work in the silk factories. Clean light work; good wages; steady employment. For particulars address

BELDING BROS. & CO., Belding, Mich.

Devil's Island Torture

is no worse than the terrible case of Piles that afflicted me ten years. Then I was advised to apply Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and less than a box permanently cured me, writes L. S. Napier, of Rugles, Ky. Heals all wounds, Burns and sores like magic. 25c at L. Fournier, druggist.

A hobo, giving his name as John Johnson, and also known on the road as Smith, which he says is his right name, was arrested in Bay City, by Deputy Sheriff Clark, for stealing the clothing reported last week from Mahon's shop. He demanded a trial by Jury, and at his first trial the Jury disagreed, but last Thursday, the Jury said guilty and Justice Niederer sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty dollars, or serve ninety days in Detroit. He has served time before and is one of the sick kind.

Is The Moon Inhabited.

Science has proven that the moon has an atmosphere, which makes life in some form possible on that satellite; but not for human beings, who have a hard enough time on this earth of ours; especially those who don't know that Electric Bitters cure Headache, Biliousness, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Kidney complaints, General Debility and Female weakness. Unequaled as a general Tonic and Appetizer for weak persons and especially for the aged. It induces sound sleep. Fully guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist. Price only 50c.

Important Movement in Advertising.

The creation of a General Advertising Department for the New York Central Lines, and the placing in charge of that department the veteran railroad advertiser, George H. Daniels, who has been for nearly twenty years the General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, marks an era in the history of advertising in America.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.75-\$5.00.
Handy butchers cattle, \$4.25-\$4.60.
Common, \$3.50-\$3.90.
Canners' cows, \$1.50-\$2.25.
Stockers and feeders, \$2.50-\$4.25.
Milk cows, \$2-\$3.
Calves, \$4.00-\$7.00.
Prime, \$4.50-\$7.00.
Mixed lambs, \$4.50-\$5.50.
Culls, \$2.50-\$3.00.
Prime medium hogs, \$6.50-\$6.55.
Yorkers, \$6.50-\$6.55.
Pigs, \$4.50-\$5.50.
Roughs, \$4.00-\$5.00.

Sowing Time is Near.

Are you going to make a garden this spring? We are interested, because we can supply you with every known kind and combination of

Flower and Vegetable Seed.

These seeds are all new and fresh from the seed growers.

Our Groceries Stock is Complete,

and our prices just as low as the Catalogue Houses.

We are also now getting in a

Fine Stock of Shoes

at suitable prices. Please, give us a call; you are always welcome whether you buy or not.

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

The New Jewelry Store.

It will pay you to visit the new Jewelry store and price the latest in

Combs, Fobs, Chains and Bracelets.

A large and fine assortment of high grade Watches always on hand, at reasonable prices. Get my prices on Railroad Watches before buying. Railroad Watch Repairing a specialty.

In fitting glasses in order to get a perfect fit it is often necessary to make several changes in the lenses the first few weeks, until the eyes are in normal condition. I can save you much discomfort as well as money in the optical line, as I guarantee to make all necessary changes. No trouble to examine your eyes.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Jeweler and Optician.

CONNINE & CO.

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Potatoes,

Hay and Feed.

The place to buy Garden Seeds.

BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Try Our Royal Tiger Coffee 20, 25, 30 & 35c.

Commodore Teas, Palatine Oil Royal Tiger Canned Goods, Spices, and

Extracts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fruits in Season.

INSPECT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

C. Hanson's Building. Second Floor.

WE DON'T

know much about writing advertisements, but when it comes to dispensing drugs, or in other words, filling Physicians

Prescription,

Family Receipts, etc., we are right at home, as our 30 years experience in this line of business will testify. We are at your service day or night.

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Family Receipts, etc., we are right at home, as our 30 years experience in this line of business will testify. We are at your service day or night.

NEW SUITS AND SHOES For Easter!

Every Man, Woman and Child will want new foot-wear for Easter. Why defer your purchases? Stock will never be more complete than now. Our lines in every grade are the best that can be made for the money. The styles are snappy, and just what good dresses demand. But that isn't all—the quality is just as good as the looks. We guarantee a fit for every foot.



Come and look at our splendid line of Ladies' and Childrens' Spring Coats.

You want one to go with your new Easter Hat.

The Finest Assortment of Ladies' White Waists, From \$1.00 up.

The Latest Styles Caps for Boys and Girls, only 50 cents.

Boys' Confirmation Suits, not a mere sprinkling of the spring styles, but a complete strewing of all that is new in Spring and Summer Clothing.

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O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRATINGS, MICHIGAN.

CLERKS ARE THIEVES

LOOT PITTSBURG STORES FOR WEEKS UNDETECTED.

Police Run Down Gang of Plundering Employees Who Had Unusual System—Senator Alger of Michigan Is Not Expected to Recover.

A club consisting of sure clerks, every member a thief, is Pittsburgh's latest contribution to the crime record. This detective call it the "Store Clerks' Theft League." The members called it a "Theft League." It met regularly, and after the club was concluded a wide support was given to the night. The business part of each meeting, according to the detectives, consisted in an interchange of plunder. A clerk who had stolen more jewelry than he needed would exchange with one who had pilfered more clothes than he could wear. What was left over, the stuff that none of the members fancied, was sold to provide pocket money. Detectives who have been at work on the case say the scheme has been worked like a charm for several months. One firm, Joseph Horne & Co., places the loss at \$20,000, and says it may be twice that amount. Clerk, a number of storemen who bought the plunder, and employees of two theaters are being carefully watched. One of the clerks arrested broke down and revealed the plot. Among the articles stolen was a solid gold and jewel studded clock, valued at \$8,000, and a \$500 diamond studded collar. These were returned by women to whom they had been presented by the clerk. The woman with the clock fainted when told its value by the police. She thought it was a gift and ringstone affair of little value. The Horne company had no idea it was being robbed until the detectives produced stolen goods they had recovered. The police say many other concerns have suffered in the same manner.

HANGS HIMSELF WHILE ASLEEP.

Ohio Summarized Walks from White and Commits Suicide.
While in a somnolent state Jacob W. Starr, a contractor in Akron, Ohio, arose from bed and went down two flights of stairs to the corner of a cellar, where he hanged himself. His granddaughter, Miss Edna Brown of Mount Vernon, who slept on the same floor, is positive that Starr was sleeping when he took his own life. He had suffered greatly from eczema, and it is believed brooded over his sickness and finally took to work in the cellar. Starr, who was 72 years old, stood on a brick and a small box and tied a stout cord four times around his neck, then kicked the brick from under him.

SENATOR ALGER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Michigan Man Has Heart Disease and Recovery Is Not Expected.
Gen. Russell A. Alger, former Secretary of War and now Senator from Michigan, is so seriously ill that he is expected to die. He has been in the hospital since he was taken to the city. He is suffering from valvular disease of the heart, and has alarming sinking spells. It is not expected he will recover. The general had a serious attack at Atlantic City recently, and since then has failed rapidly. Because of the condition of his health Senator Alger has written a letter to friends in Detroit withdrawing as a candidate for re-election by the Michigan Legislature, which meets Jan. 1 next.

"L" Road Employees Ask Raise.

A general increase in wages for all the elevated railway employees in Chicago will be asked as the result of the action taken at a meeting of the union. The changes asked for range from 1 1/2 to 5 cents an hour, according to the class of labor. An eight-hour day instead of a twelve-hour day is to be demanded for ticket agents and platform men.

Pneumonia Expert Dies of It.

Dr. C. A. Shindler, health commissioner of St. Louis, died of pneumonia. A week ago he completed a paper on the causes and treatment of pneumonia, which he was to read before a society of physicians, and half an hour later the disease developed.

Important Decision in Kansas.

The Kansas Supreme Court at Topeka ruled that the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is not a corporation, and that all mortgages made through its members have no standing under the law.

Woman Suffrage in Rhode Island.

The woman's suffrage bill, providing that women as well as men may participate in the election of presidential electors, has been passed by the Rhode Island State Senate.

Chicago Jury Frees Briggs.

Joseph ("Doc") Briggs was acquitted in Chicago of the murder of Hans Petersen, the tobacco dealer who was slain during the prison of his store.

Prison Term for Linn.

John A. Linn, clerk of the Circuit Court in Chicago, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud Cook county and was sentenced to an indeterminate term.

Operation on Gould Heir.

Kingdon Gould, heir of George Gould, was operated upon for appendicitis in the New York home of his parents.

Eighty Students Suspended.

Eighty students of the Hamilton, Ohio, high school, including most of the senior class and sons and daughters of prominent citizens, have been suspended by Supt. Joyce. These students declared a holiday and walked out in defiance of the faculty.

Striking Miner Shot Near Home.

John Wessing, a striking miner, was shot and killed while going from his home to an outbuilding in Greensburg, Pa. It is not known who fired the shot. Wessing, it is alleged, had promised to go to work the following morning.

Big Fire on Fire.

Fire in the hold of the steamship Antonio Lopez, lying in New York, caused damage amounting to \$25,000. Three firemen were overcome by smoke and one is in a serious condition. Much valuable shipping property was menaced for a time.

Texas Burglar to Next Trial.

In order to drive a rival real estate dealer out of business, R. H. Butterfield, a prominent wealthy man in Stevens Point, Wis., hired two burglars to steal valuable jewelry from the office of Robert McDonald. The burglars confessed and Butterfield was convicted of burglary. He has been sentenced to prison.

KILLED IN HOTEL CRASH.

German Inn Collapse, Carrying Fete Day Crowd with It.

A large hall attached to the Hotel Black Stag, in Nagold, South Germany, collapsed Thursday while the place was crowded with members of local societies who were celebrating an annual fete. All buried beneath a heap of ruins. Estimates regarding the number killed vary from 100 to 300. Many corpses have been extricated from the ruins. The death list, it is believed, will approximate 200. So great was the crush of the crowds about the ruins within ten minutes after the catastrophe that police reinforcements were wholly inadequate to keep order so that any one could work effectively. Troops were summoned in haste. The crowd was forced back and organized squads of firemen and police were set to work on the debris. Meanwhile the cries of many of the victims who escaped death by being thrown under the wreckage of the hall almost drove the rescuers mad. Men and women who had dressed in their best to participate in the fete swarmed about the heaps of shattered timbers under which many living but injured victims were pinched. As the firemen and police chopped away beams that held down the injured the wreckage was hauled over to the crowd. Both men and women assisted in removing it far enough so that it would not interfere with further work of rescue. Ambulances and wagons from the morgue were provided wholly inadequate to care for the victims. Truck wagons and even automobiles were pressed into service. Doctors were called to the scene from all quarters, but they could do little good. The cause of the collapse is being investigated by authorities who can take no part in the rescue work. The hall was supposed to be a staunch structure. It is pointed out it was built with no idea of holding the enormous throng that crowded into it just before the fatal collapse.

FORCED TO SEE MOTHER BURN.

Boy Reports His Inmate Father Prevented Dying Woman's Rescue.

Mrs. Martin Vanthof was burned to death in Grand Rapids, Mich. Her husband held her at the county jail pending the order of Coroner Lelloy. The 12-year-old son of the couple was aroused by his mother's cry and rushed downstairs to find her body on the floor surrounded by flames and his father running around the room apparently demented. He says that his father held him and would not let him go to his mother's assistance. Vanthof has spent some time in an insane asylum and is said to have shown signs of mental trouble recently. When the neighbors reached the house, attracted by the boy's screams and the fire, Vanthof was running up and down in front of the half-closed door, shouting, "I told you I'd burn her up!" Hurrah for the Stars and Stripes.

CAVE ENGULFS ST. LOUIS LAND.

Block of Ground Sinks Fifteen Feet, Causing Much Havoc.

Since the beginning of March a block of ground bounded by E. Main, E. Third and E. Fourth streets, in the southwestern portion of St. Louis, has been slowly sinking into a supposed subterranean cavern, until it is now fifteen feet below its original level. Several families have been forced to move from their homes, buildings have fallen down and damage has resulted to the extent of \$25,000. Ten homes that are located around what is now the edge of the depression are in great danger.

BANK STOCK OWNER MUST PAY.

Supreme Court Upholds Double Liability Provision of Law.

A decision upholding the law making the stockholder of a national bank liable for twice the amount of his holding was handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the American National Bank of Omaha, which went into liquidation in 1906. The fact that one minority stockholder at the time of the liquidation had been forced to pay more than his share of the liquidation was the basis of the decision. The court held that the law was valid and that the stockholder must pay twice the amount of his holding.

WILL SELL FALLEN TIMBER.

Government Agents Placed Head Recruit in Indian Agent's Hands.

Indian Agent, Holloway of the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana has received instructions from Washington to sell off \$100,000 worth of timber which was blown down during the recent blizzard. The government will allow the purchasers of the timber to erect temporary sawmills on the reservation with which the lumber is to be used. Agent Holloway's prompt action must be taken to save the immense amount of fallen timber.

Court Nullifies Primary Law.

The Illinois Supreme Court nullified the primary law passed at the last session of the Legislature, declaring it unconstitutional on the ground that it is a special legislation giving Cook county law and the other counties of the State. Gov. Deneen has called a special session of the General Assembly to enact another statute to replace the one found void.

E. C. Swift Dies in Boston.

Edwin C. Swift, formerly of Chicago and a millionaire member of the packing firm of Swift & Co., died of pneumonia at the Quincy House, Boston. His daughter, Mrs. Clarence Moore of Chicago, who had attended him in his illness, was at his bedside. Mr. Swift is buried.

Buffalo Plant Burned.

Fire destroyed the Evening Times building on Main street, Buffalo, causing a loss estimated at \$200,000, covered by insurance. The building was one of the old landmarks of lower Main street, having been built in 1870.

Fast Train Run Saves Bank.

John E. Gooding prevented the wrecking of the Rocky Ford, Colo. State bank, of which he is president, by rushing \$20,000, the proceeds of the sale of the Delta, his Wisconsin resort, to that city on a special train.

Rather Die than Be Jailed.

Because he had been drawn as a juror, Henry W. Kuntz, a Philadelphia musician, aged 39, attempted to commit suicide by slashing his throat and wrists with a razor. He probably will die. He is a socialist and does not believe in jails.

Ex-Governor's Son Ends Life.

William R. Davis, said to be a son of a former Governor of Maine, and whose mother, Mrs. Laura B. Davis, is a resident of Bangor, Me., committed suicide in Portland, Ore., by shooting himself through the head.

Fatally Hurt for Refusing Aid.

Simon Stern, charity superintendent in St. Joseph, Mo., was attacked by a man to whom he had refused assistance and will die of his injuries. Stern's assailant is supposed to be insane.

Drugs \$25,000 Sent for \$2,000.

Mr. Mildred Morrow, a young widow of the East End, Pittsburgh, who sold Levi Dorell, the millionaire broker, for

\$20,000 for breach of promise, has settled her case for \$2,000. Her attorney, Thomas M. Marshall, is hunting her, as he wishes to prefer charges against ex-Judge Josiah Cohen, Dorell's attorney, for unprofessional conduct.

OHIO LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

Many Important Reform Measures Passed During the Session.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned Monday afternoon, to meet again next January. Among the important bills passed are the following: Two-cent railway fare; increase of liquor tax to \$1,000; inheritance tax law repealed; Cincinnati and Hamilton county Lexow investigation inaugurated; enactment of Dever law, which makes possible successful prosecutions for violations of Valentine anti-trust law; State regulation and supervision of railroad freight and passenger rates provided for; search and seizure law to prevent the illegal sale of liquor; enactment of the Pollock bill to give interurban railways right of way into and out of a city, for territorial purposes only was passed by the House Monday. The bill gives the companies the power, with consent of the city council, to condemn a right of way over existing tracks and other property, and to amend the law to the effect that no railroad should not be construed as giving an interurban road the right to operate as a city line was carried. The Senate had referred the bill to a joint committee, which restored the registration feature. It was a compromise between the Huffman and Bronson bills. The report of the committee was made Senator Huffman opposed it because it compelled voters to indicate their politics at registration. Senator Howe said this was necessary to prevent members of one party "plugging" in on another party's nomination. The report was not agreed to, this disposing of the measure.

"CHINA NEAR DISRUPTION."

Vice Consul Murphy Says Intervention Must Be Needed.

Allen W. Murphy of Berkeley, Cal., who has been vice consul at Tientsin, China, for more than three years, has arrived from the Orient on the transport Sheridan. Speaking of the situation in China, Mr. Murphy said: "There are undoubtedly strong disruptive forces at work in China, with no real government to control them. A crisis may arrive at any moment demanding the intervention of an armed force for the protection of the foreign residents. The boycott on American goods, which was not considered serious at first, has certainly taken on a serious aspect, and the agitation is by no means over. In the north the boycott was approved by Yuan Shih-kai, viceroy of China provinces. In the south the movement has received a degree of encouragement from the official class."

APACHE CAPTIVES ARE ANGRY.

Government's Refusal to Let Them Return Shows Cause of Trouble.

The nature of the trouble that has been brewing among the Apache captives at Fort Sill, incident to which is the threat of the Indians forcibly to break away from the post, is explained at the War Department in Washington as the result of the refusal of the authorities to let the Indians go on the road with a wild west show. Several families have been forced to move from their homes, buildings have fallen down and damage has resulted to the extent of \$25,000. Ten homes that are located around what is now the edge of the depression are in great danger.

Prison for Patriotic Act.

In the District Court in Vermilion, S. D., Elmer Johnson and Richard Bruesch were pleaded guilty to the charge of treason and were sentenced to five years in State prison. The prisoners, who were university students, fired three old buildings in Vermilion last summer and said they did it to improve the appearance of the town.

Road Boys Vast Coal Fields.

Immense new coal fields, comprising 800,000 acres in Colfax county, New Mexico, have just been bought by the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railroad Company from the Dutch syndicate which owns the old Maxwell land grant of 1,570,000 acres in Colfax county, for a price said to be \$15,000,000.

Slender Case Dismissed.

The sensational suit filed by Miss Mae C. Wood against United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, William Lusk, secretary to the President, and former Postmaster General Wynne for \$150,000 damages was called in court in Omaha and dismissed by Judge Kennedy because no one appeared for the plaintiff.

Five Years for Banker.

Charles C. May, former president of the Big Bend National bank of Davenport, Wash., was sentenced to five years in the United States penitentiary at McNeil's Island for making false reports to the controller of the currency and for "juggling" the funds of depositors to forward a mining speculation.

Vesuvius at Its Old Tricks.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is causing great terror in the vicinity. The roads leading to the water are covered with lava and in the surrounding villages the ashes lie an inch thick. Reinforcements of soldiers and carabinieri have been sent to maintain order.

Rector Commits Suicide.

Rev. F. H. Rouse, rector of the Ascension Episcopal church in St. Paul, Minn., committed suicide by shooting himself. Mr. Rouse came a year ago from Boston to take charge of Ascension parish. His health is given as the cause of the act.

Milwaukee Elects Becker.

David S. Rose, Democratic candidate for a fifth term as Mayor of Milwaukee, was defeated by Sherman M. Becker, young Republican candidate, who swept all before him, drawing largely from the vote the Social Democrats expected.

Prisoners Blow Open Jail.

A telephone message from Benton, Mo., stated that the jail there had been blown open with nitroglycerin and three negroes and a white man, prisoners, have escaped. No one was injured.

Takes Eleven Young Coyotes.

Miss Anna Kundson, a teacher at Rossville, Kan., found eleven young coyotes in the woods and captured them with her bare hands. She will raise the animals and sell them for pets.

May Own but Not Operate.

Chicago went on record Tuesday as opposed to municipal operation of street railways, but in favor of leasing \$75,000,000 of Municipal bonds to operate a railroad. The city would own the tracks and acquire of traction properties.

Dies in Long Island Marsh.

Death in the marshes along the south shore of Long Island the late of Paul Norcut, the sculptor-sculptor, after an accident from New York.

MINES ARE SHUT DOWN

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS SHAFTS CLOSED.

Pits East and West Are Described—Regular Troops May Guard Properties—Operators Build Stockades and Riots May Be Expected.

A half million of the members of the United Mine Workers of America have ceased work, awaiting the granting of their wage demands by the coal operators of the country. It is anticipated that few operators in the southwestern district, comprising Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, will grant the scale for the present and a prolonged strike may follow. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the same condition is anticipated.

That there is to be war in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania is indicated by the active and thorough preparation of the operators for a desperate struggle. Besides a small army of private well-armed guards who have been secured within the last three months in anticipation of a strike, several troops of mounted state constabulary have already been called into service at various mines.

As a result of demands of the mine owners, the whole force of Pennsylvania's State militia, numbering 10,000 men, has been ordered to be ready for service at an hour's notice. All this military activity, argue leaders of the miners, indicates that the hard coal operators are preparing for a supreme contest in which they confidently expect to smash the union, knock out the closed shop, and become once more absolute dictators as to wages and working conditions.

Bitter Struggle Expected.
Although less than half of the anthracite miners are members of the union, the most of them having dropped out through nonpayment of dues, fully 95 per cent of the men will be in the great labor army when the war opens. They will fight for the principles of unionism. There will be arrayed against the anthracite employers in this struggle fully 155,000 men. The State militia, it is believed by many, will be insufficient to control the situation if rioting begins, and national troops will be called in to aid them. For several months agents of the coal-producing railroads have been employing men ostensibly to serve as laborers and private watchmen at the mines. Stockades have been erected where none was required in 1900 or 1902, and miles of barbed wire fencing have been slipped into the anthracite region during the last week. Riot and bloodshed will follow any attempt to operate the mines during a strike. It was attempted in a small way in 1900, after the great majority of all the mine workers had quit, and men whose eyes were shot out; children who were blown out of their beds by dynamite and women who suffered serious injuries live to protest against the proposition to work the mines with non-union labor.

Never before in its history has the anthracite mining union been called upon to meet a determined attempt to work the mines during a general strike. The sentiment of the community in the mining region is hostile to such attempts and heretofore the operators have bowed to public sentiment. At this time, however, the operators think there is no general sympathy for the mine workers and that the demand for coal will compel them to work the mines.

That a great many miners believe that the strike will be a bitter struggle between the workmen and their employers was evidenced by the departure of scores of miners from the Schuylkill region. A majority of these men are foreigners who will go to their homes in Europe and there await the outcome of the pending strike.

Nowhere in the world is the feeling so strong against nonunion labor as in the anthracite field. Thirty years have not sufficed to wipe away the stigma of one day's work "in the diggings" during the first strike in the region. In churches and in schools children are made to feel the weight and force of the unwritten law against nonunion labor and social obliteration is the portion of all who set aside the custom of the region.

Illinois Miners Quit.

Without demonstration of any kind, but quietly as for a holiday, 350 coal mines in Illinois closed down. The 53,000 miners employed in the shafts remained at their homes in pursuance of the strike instructions issued from the Springfield headquarters. Coal digging came to an abrupt standstill practically throughout the State.

At the outset of the strike, at least, violence is not expected. Neither miners nor operators have given much consideration to possibilities along this line. Later, especially if attempt is made to run the mines with nonunion crews, rioting and vandalism may develop.

FLOODS DEMOLISH BIG DAM.

Irrigation Enterprise in Wyoming Nearly Ruined.

The great diversion dam at Alcoa, Wyo., erected by the reclamation service as a temporary structure to divert the waters of the rivers while the Pathfinder dam is being built, has been washed away. When the waters swept through the immense masonry dam, the workers were escaped with their lives. The dam had been built at a cost of nearly \$100,000. Small cabins and barns floated down on the swollen stream, causing great loss to stockmen and ranchmen. Miles of the lowlands are flooded.

The Flood Is the Worst in Recent Years.

The Platte river from the Colorado line to Nebraska, a distance of 600 miles, is running over its banks and flooding the adjacent country. Nearly all of the streams in the State are in flood. Reports of missing ranchmen, damage to ranch and other property and drowning of live stock are being received. The railroads are having difficulty in traversing the flooded territory. The floods are due to melting snow.

A Report from Lander Says that 3,000 Sheep Belonging to Charles Southern, Which Were Housed in a Large Shed, Were Destroyed.

SOME STRIKE STATISTICS.

Statistics on both sides have made some estimate of the effect of a general suspension of coal mining. They figure that there now are about 450,000 union miners and mine laborers, and 150,000 of them are estimated to be in the hard coal fields. This altogether would mean strike conditions to about 2,000,000 persons.

Estimating the average miner's wages at \$2.25 a year, the miners' loss in wages would be \$2,500,000 a week. It has been estimated that the reduction of 5.55 per cent in wages accepted by the miners two years ago reduced their aggregate annual wages \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000 a year.

The great 1902 anthracite strike was declared May 12 and it ended Oct. 23. The estimated loss to the country was \$46,100,000. The loss in wages to mine employees was \$25,000,000. There was a decrease in freight receipts of transportation companies amounting to \$28,000,000, and incidental losses added many millions more, bringing the aggregate loss far above \$100,000,000.

The miners at this time have approximately \$10,000,000 in their national treasury and have \$2,500,000 in district, sub-district and local treasuries. There is a little more than \$1,000,000 in hard cash available for a suspension. The fully paid-up membership is 225,000 men. The per capita defense fund in all these treasuries is a little less than \$10 to the man.

However, these funds are not evenly distributed. About \$400,000 of the money is in the Illinois district treasury, and it belongs to the Illinois miners alone. Ohio has approximately \$150,000 in its district treasury, the two Indiana districts an aggregate of \$125,000, but many of the improvident districts have practically no district funds on hand.

1,000,000 JAPS STARVING.

Famine in Island Empire Reported Growing Daily.

The New York State branch of the American National Red Cross has issued a statement as to famine conditions in Japan.

"The famine in Japan," the statement says, "which has been considered for some time moderately serious, is now known, as the result of reliable private advice received by the New York State Red Cross, to be one of the most terrible starvation emergencies of modern times."

"The failure of rice crops, which at one time was believed to be limited to certain classes only, in the northern provinces, has been found to be general in those parts of Japan, and conservative estimates place the number of starving Japanese at from 800,000 to 1,000,000 persons. For those, eating groundnuts, beans, last summer, which have ruined the rice and other food crops, there is absolutely no relief in sight until next October, when a new harvest will be available."

"As if this were not bad enough, the present winter has been one of the most severe in Japan in many years. The sum of \$100,000,000 will be required to save the Japanese country from famine. This is estimated by allowing for a cost of ten cents per person per day."

A special meeting of the Japanese famine committee has been called for Monday. The committee is now considering whether it is wise to undertake the collection and transportation of food as well as money. Already two food experts from Japan have been asked to prepare a report showing what American staples can be used.

The Santa Fe Central railroad has been sold to C. W. Tollmache of Chicago for \$2,500,000. The line is 110 miles long and connects the Denver and Rio Grande at Santa Fe with the Santa Fe system at Torrance.

In the recent slump of Chicago traction securities, following the adverse decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the city of Chicago, the Chicago traction securities have been sold for a loss of \$3,000,000. J. P. Morgan & Co. also were heavy losers.

The Japanese government has entered upon a policy of government ownership of railways. The House having voted, 243 to 100, to take over the Seoul-Fusan line in Korea. The minister of finance says that all of the home railways will be purchased within five years at an estimated cost of \$250,000,000.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad are making an extra effort to do their part towards purifying the atmosphere of Chicago. Already they have equipped their engines with a hollow arch, which serves as a smoke consumer when the locomotive is in motion, and has been found satisfactory. Within the last three weeks they have burned 100 tons of waste from the city's refuse, and have eliminated the smoking of their yard engines, and are experimenting with smokeless coal.

The Pennsylvania railroad management has announced that it will proceed at once to carry out its long-contemplated project of constructing a separate double track railroad from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and New York. The main advantage of the project is that it will enable the management to operate freight and passenger trains entirely, thus avoiding expensive sidetracking of slow trains in order to operate fast ones. The line is expected to cost \$50,000,000 and to require three years to complete, together with extensive freight terminals.

Behind the remarkable offer of the Philadelphia and Western Railroad Company to give the Quaker City a competing system of rapid transit for both freight and passenger traffic, with surrender of franchise in thirty-five years, besides paying the city from 2 to 5 per cent of the gross earnings, there was understood to be the plan for the entry of a new terminal connecting with some branch of the Gould system. Thus at last, through the recent reform upheaval, Philadelphia has been freed from the domination of a railroad monopoly and Gould's lifelong ambition to secure an eastern tidewater terminus is to be realized.

Something new in the way of railway locomotive has been devised for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. It is an electrically propelled car that carries its own power station, obviating the necessity for a trolley pole and a third rail or trolley wire. A dynamo is installed under the body of the car, and near it is a hundred-and-fifty-horse-power gasoline engine. The engine runs the dynamo, and the dynamo produces power to run the car. A speed of forty-five miles an hour was made on a trial trip, and only one gallon of gasoline a mile was needed for the engine. The car is equipped with a combination baggage and passenger car. They are intended for use on short runs and on side lines.

CONGRESS

In the Senate Monday Mr. Long introduced the court review amendment to the railroad rate bill agreed on at the White House Saturday, but could not get the floor to speak.

Mr. Fulton of Oregon spoke in favor of the bill as it stands, discussing its constitutionality and precluding a general debate. Mr. Nelson and Mr. Hayburn made brief speeches on the measure. Mr. Hale reported the urgent deficiency bill and gave notice that he would call it up Tuesday. Mr. Tillman presented a complaint from John S. Williams & Sons, bankers of Richmond, Va., alleging that the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western roads discriminated against Virginia shippers in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore and took orders from Pennsylvania railroad officials.

Mr. Long of Kansas spoke at length in the Senate Tuesday in support of the railroad rate bill. Several Senators who were not at the recent conference at the White House when the Long amendment was considered made inquiry concerning its proceedings, but both Mr. Long and Mr. Allison declined to divulge anything. Mr. Long assumed complete responsibility for the amendment. Mr. Tillman presented his daily letter on the railroad and coal situation, it being a complaint from C. B. Beards of Baltimore, Md., a retail dealer, who charged that the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company had crowded him out of business. The conference report on the Indian bill was considered, but no action was taken. The House, by a vote of 192 to 23, passed the national quarantine bill, which gives the general government control of sanitary work in epidemics, particularly yellow fever in the Southern States. There was much opposition on the part of representatives from the South, but the leader of the minority, Mr. Williams, the author of the bill, spoke in its favor and the majority of the southerners voted with him.

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Newlands discussed the railroad rate bill, advocating amendments providing for the national incorporation of railroads, and announcing himself as favorable to government ownership. Mr. Daniel spoke on the lack of representation from the Southern States in the public service. He based his remarks on a provision in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for the representation of the United States at the next Pan-American congress in Rio Janeiro, and said the plans of the State Department did not contemplate representation of the South or the far West. On Mr. Nelson's bill was amended so as to provide for more money and as amended was passed. The bill appropriates \$100,000,000 for the purchase of land in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations in Oklahoma was called up in the House by Mr. Stephens (Texas), who stated that the measure had passed the House early in the session, but some objection had been made to it by the commission of Indian affairs and it therefore was recalled from the President and the desired changes incorporated in it. Mr. Fitzgerald (New York) severely criticized the President's course in the matter, but the measure was passed without division.

The discussion of the rate bill in the Senate Thursday required the arduous task of considerable ill feeling being stirred up over the frequent threats at the Senate by the President, charged that other Senators had been in consultation with the presidents of railroad companies. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Foraker responded in the debate and the measure was passed. Mr. Bailey poured oil upon the waters. Mr. Stone spoke in support of the House rate bill. Following an ancient custom, the members of the House made the postoffice appropriation bill the excuse for a number of speeches having no bearing on the measure. Mr. Long of Kansas, Mr. Daniel of Iowa, Mr. Gurnea (W. Va.) secured consent to have printed in the Record Judge Humphrey's opinion in the beef case, the argument by the Attorney General and the several statutes relating to compulsory testimony and resulting immunity from prosecution, for the guidance of committees.

In making an effort Friday to get the Senate to agree upon a date for a vote on the railroad rate bill Mr. Tillman made the important statement that one week more probably would witness the general election of the President. Although not consent, however, during the session there were three speeches on the bill by Messrs. Elkins, Gamble and Keam. A bill authorizing a cable from Key West, Fla., to Guantanamo, Cuba, and thence to the Isthmus of Panama, for governmental and commercial purposes, at a cost of \$927,000, was passed. The tariff, railway mail subsidies and denatures alcohol bill, the features of the debate in the House, the

AN EASTER GAME—THE STOOL OF REPENTANCE.



The details of the game are probably familiar to many readers, but for the benefit of those who do not know them the description may be repeated. The penitent being selected, he is sent out of the room, and one child is invited to tramp up a ludicrous accusation against him. The victim is now permitted to return, and, being seated on the stool of repentance, hears the accusation rehearsed

EASTER IN JERUSALEM.

The Ideal Place for the Celebration of the Queen of Festivals.

ASTORIA Sunday in Jerusalem. Almost irresistibly these words carry the thinker back more than eighteen hundred years to that little city of Palestine where the world's greatest tragedy was enacted and where a miracle occurred which has no counterpart in the history of the universe. There is an indefinable something about the place which makes hold of the emotions of the visitor and fills him with awe as he looks reverently at the objects which witnessed his last walk on earth and death, and again at the spot marked as the place of the glorious resurrection.

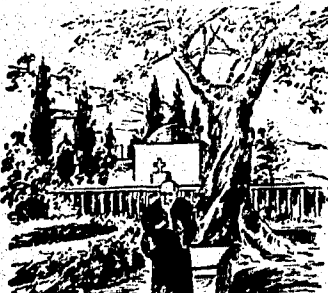
There are houses there more than 2,000 years old, and some of their walls of stone were passed by that awful procession struggling along to the Mount of Calvary. No art of the word painter can picture the hub of deep antiquity hanging over the city. The solemnity of its age, the grandeur of its associations, cut a niche in the memory which time does not efface.

It is the ideal city of all others for the celebration of the Easter festival. Christ stood upon the hill of Calvary, 1862 years ago and looked down upon the town which he had labored and been betrayed. That was the first Easter morning, and since then, every year, kind and loving hands, representing countless generations of all times, all creeds and all races, have left some token in honor of the day at the numerous places made sacred by His presence.

On Easter day the reputed tomb of Christ in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is covered with the robes which are used all over the world. The Mount of Calvary is visited by the Christian population of the town and the members of the various religious orders inhabiting it, and flowers are strewn upon the spot where the cross is supposed to have stood. The archway under which Christ walked on the morning of the Crucifixion, and which are now standing and may stand for another 2,000 years, are visited and pointed out to the small children and their histories told. Teaching the events of Easter-time to the young of Jerusalem is an easy matter. Actualities are there, and they can be seen for the trouble of looking.

The city itself is not greatly changed from the times when Christ visited it. At the Gate of Joppa there are always masses of ems, merchants, peddlers and beggars. Ambulance and activity rub shoulders without the usual jarring.

It is the same scene, and Jerusalem, Jerusalem, the prize of the nations, the temptress of famous pilgrimages, the object of Roman and crusading wars; for it Assyrians, Egyptians and the world had fought the place where the queen of Sheba visited and Richard Coeur de Lion had conquered; the house of Solomon, of Ezekiel, of Jeremiah, of Isaiah, of Saladin. There is the Mount of Zion, the spot of



David's heartbreak; and Mount Moriah, where sacrifices smoked; the Mount of Olives, where Jesus preached, and Golgotha and the Holy Sepulcher, where he was buried.

A place replete of antiquities, a city teeming with memories of the men and women of the Bible. A wonderful place, with the power to stir the emotions of a man of stone.

Above all is the "Place of the Skull," as it was called in the early days of Christ, known now as Mount Calvary. From the famous Gate of Joppa it can be seen, and if we knew its ancient name it would speedily be recognized.

It is a hill shaped like the human skull,

by another of the party chosen to perform this office. The

accused is now allowed three guesses to name his transgressor, and if he succeeds the accused must take the place of the accused upon the stool. The artist has chosen the moment when the penitent is on the point of guessing rightly. A correct guess is received with applause; a mistake is hissed and entails a forfeit.

him is borne a silk canopy richly fringed.

After officiating at mass at the high altar, the Pope is with the same ceremony borne back through the crowded church, and then ascends to the balcony over the central doorway. Rising from his chair of state, and surrounded by his principal officers, he pronounces a benediction with indulgences and absolution.

Then printed slips of prayers blessed by the Pope are scattered among the vast assemblage, who struggle to obtain possession of them. They are prized highly, and the common people, if they are lucky enough to get them, hand them down from generation to generation.

Egg-Rolling at the White House.

Easter Monday in Washington is a great day for the children. If it is plain and hundreds of thousands of them gather in the back yard of the White House grounds and have a grand egg-rolling celebration. Every boy and girl in the city, black or white, is welcome to come on that day as the guest of the President of the United States.

At the rear of the White House there is a sloping back yard, covered with soft grass, and from early in the morning the children begin to come, every one bearing hard-boiled eggs of all colors. The child with the greatest supply is the king or queen of the day.

The players stand at the top of the hill, and one boy will match his egg in a race with another to the bottom of the hill. The one that arrives there first without breaking is the winner. If the egg pops on the way down the victor may have the egg to eat. Of course, after a few egg races the players are full of eggs up to their chins, but there are still plenty of jolly little negro boys who are always hungry and who can eat an unlimited number of the broken eggs. In this way hundreds of thousands of eggs are crushed and eaten every Easter Monday in the President's back yard.

Easter egg-rolling is a German custom, and the natives of Bavaria have indulged in it for centuries. Grown men and women play the game there. Two men will pit their eggs against each other, and roll them so that they will collide. The egg that breaks is eaten by the owner of the egg which suffers the loss. The length of the holiday was diminished, first to three days, then to two, and at last to a single day of religious devotion.

The Joy of Easter Morning.

Easter is the morning-tide of hope; the deliverance from the despair of doubt, from the death of love. The dawn of morning begins "very early," when the Disciples went forth to find it

as they fled in haste to the place where the Lord's body lay. If they had lingered into the greater glory of Resurrection would have flashed before they came, and the lesser glory of the day-spring would have faded away also. You may fall asleep in the dark and wake in the sunshine without great emotion; but if you watch the darkness as it is driven steadily before the dawn, it will come upon you as if a new world was being made under your inspection. The mystic spell of spring is the awakening of tree and field into glory; yet the growing day is more attractive. The first ray of sunshine on your chamber wall is a touch from heaven; it is a mother's kiss that makes your childhood's morning paradise. The evening prayer was something as the shadows fell, but that morning touch on your face was ecstasy, that sunrise smile was a foretaste of the bliss eternally complete.—The Evangelist.

Seated in his sedia gestatoria, his vestments ablaze with gold, he is carried into the edifice. On his head he wears a tala or tall, round gilded cap, representing a triple crown, and which is understood to signify spiritual power, temporal power, and a union of both. Beside him are borne the flabella, or large fans, composed of ostrich feathers, in which are set the eye-like parts of peacock feathers to signify the eyes or vigilance of the church. Over

him is borne a silk canopy richly fringed. After officiating at mass at the high altar, the Pope is with the same ceremony borne back through the crowded church, and then ascends to the balcony over the central doorway. Rising from his chair of state, and surrounded by his principal officers, he pronounces a benediction with indulgences and absolution.

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EASTER SUNDAY CALENDAR.

Showing Dates of Easter Sundays Until the Year 2000.

1900—April 15.	1903—April 5.
1901—March 31.	1904—April 18.
1902—April 10.	1905—April 10.
1903—April 11.	1906—April 11.
1904—March 27.	1907—April 21.
1905—April 10.	1908—April 10.
1906—April 15.	1909—March 29.
1907—April 7.	1910—April 17.
1908—April 12.	1911—April 2.
1909—April 4.	1912—April 2.
1910—April 23.	1913—April 22.
1911—April 9.	1914—April 19.
1912—March 31.	1915—April 18.
1913—April 14.	1916—April 16.
1914—April 10.	1917—April 29.
1915—March 27.	1918—April 14.
1916—April 10.	1919—April 14.
1917—April 29.	1920—April 19.
1918—April 14.	1921—April 11.
1919—April 14.	1922—April 22.
1920—April 19.	1923—April 29.
1921—April 11.	1924—April 14.
1922—April 22.	1925—April 14.
1923—April 29.	1926—April 30.
1924—April 14.	1927—April 10.
1925—April 14.	1928—April 18.
1926—April 30.	1929—April 20.
1927—April 10.	1930—April 15.
1928—April 18.	1931—April 18.
1929—April 20.	1932—April 15.
1930—April 15.	1933—April 6.
1931—April 18.	1934—April 11.
1932—April 15.	1935—April 14.
1933—April 6.	1936—April 11.
1934—April 11.	1937—April 11.
1935—April 14.	1938—April 11.
1936—April 11.	1939—April 15.
1937—April 11.	1940—April 15.
1938—April 11.	1941—April 15.
1939—April 15.	1942—April 15.
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1986—April 15.	1989—April 15.
1987—April 15.	1990—April 15.
1988—April 15.	1991—April 15.
1989—April 15.	1992—April 15.
1990—April 15.	1993—April 15.
1991—April 15.	1994—April 15.
1992—April 15.	1995—April 15.
1993—April 15.	1996—April 15.
1994—April 15.	1997—April 15.
1995—April 15.	1998—April 15.
1996—April 15.	1999—April 15.
1997—April 15.	2000—April 15.

An Easter Lily.



Easter Customs in All Lands.

From the earliest period of the Christian era down to the present day, Easter has always been celebrated with the greatest joy and enthusiasm. The common name in the East was the "Paschal Feast" because kept at the same time as the Jewish pasover. In one of the ancient canons Easter is called "the great day." In the days of the primitive Christians it was so peculiarly a time of exuberant gladness that Easter became known as *Dominica gaudii*—Sunday of joy. Many and varied are the popular customs which attach to Easter in all lands. It was the practice in early times among the Christians to salute each other on the morning of this day by exclaiming "Christ is risen," to which the person saluted replied, "Christ is risen indeed," or else "And hath appeared unto Simon"—a custom still in vogue in the Greek churches. The observance of Easter at first covered a period of eight days, corresponding with the Jewish paschal celebration, and the Jewish paschal festival. Gradually the length of the holiday was diminished, first to three days, then to two, and at last to a single day of religious devotion.

Causes of Failures.

Some interesting figures have recently been published in Bradstreet's showing the number of business failures last year in the United States and the causes to which they are attributable. It is stated that there were 1,201,862 concerns engaged in business in 1901, and that of these 10,648 failed, or considerably less than 1 per cent of the whole, a lower percentage than has occurred in any year since 1882, save the year 1900.

Bradstreet's classifies the causes of failures under eleven heads, and gives also the number which it regards as attributable to each cause. Of the eleven, "lack of capital" takes the lead as most prolific in inducing failures, those ascribed to it numbering 3,222. "Inexperience" comes next on the list, and is made responsible for 2,024, and then "social conditions" by which is meant such things as strikes, the corn crop failure, the assassination of President McKinley, the lowered price of cotton at the South and similar events of a disastrous tendency. To these 1,755 business failures are traced, next in number were failures arising from "irregular disposition of property" and amounting to 1,154.

Cleveland has been a favorite with many for years, but fails in that team has been shaken considerably by its failure to land the American League pennant year after year.

University of Michigan students are mourning the loss of Boss Weeks, captain of the football team of 1902. Weeks died only a short time ago of typhoid fever. He was considered the greatest field general that Michigan ever had, and he was immensely popular with the students at the institution.

The great success of the American League in baseball has been due largely to the uncertainty that has attended the championship struggle ever since its circuit included eastern clubs. In five campaigns, three clubs have won pennants, the Chicago White Sox once, the Boston Braves and the Athletics of Philadelphia twice. In the National League, in this period, the result has been fairly discounted each year. The New Yorks and Pittsburgh are so strong that they have had a monopoly of the honors.

Athletic affairs at the University of Wisconsin are in a state of complete chaos and the condition is held to be a direct result of heavy action against football. Wisconsin in the West, like Columbia in the East, was the first college to take the plunge and abolish football. Action along this line was taken before it was known at all what the other colleges would do. Then Wisconsin was forced to wait for the others and in the meantime so great was the uncertainty as to the future of sport at Wisconsin that a state amounting to panic was engendered.

As a result, athletes are deserting in numbers and all trainers have been placed of their resignations in the hands of the authorities.

"Papa, what makes my candy rabbit's ears stick up so?" "I'm almost afraid to say so, little daughter, but I think he is scared at your mother's Easter hat."—Detroit Free Press.

A Possible Obstacle. Clara—Of course you will be at church Easter morning? Alice—Yes, unless the cook wants to go.—Detroit Free Press.

Wake thou wintry earth—Fling off thy sadness! Fair vernal flowers, laugh forth Your ancient gladness. He is risen.

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DOWIE IS DEPOSED.

Whole Church in Outbreak of Rage Turns on Aged Chief.

John Alexander Dowie and Zion came to a parting of the ways Sunday. Dowie was repudiated, exposed as a squanderer of Zion's money, rebelled against by his people, and criticised by his wife. His autocratic domination of Zion was ended by decision of the Zion council of overseers and acquiesced in by popular approval of the people.

In the dramatic climax of the revolutionary policy that has been growing at Zion since the arrival of Deputy General Overseer Voliva, Shiloh Tabernacle, in Zion City, near Chicago, rang with cheers of delight for the new leader Voliva, who was elevated to the succession in leadership and hailed as the Moses came to lead the people out of a wilderness of business abuse and misrepresentation.

Dowie, in an 800-word telegram, costing \$30, rebuked Voliva and gave a score of commands, the execution of

which was ordered in imperative language. This, sent from Mexico, precipitated the revolutionary uprising which brought upon him his own downfall and sealed his career as the ruler of the religion he founded.

Overseer Voliva, after a long conference over the orders from Dowie, with the elders and Mrs. Dowie, publicly played the First Apostle, exposed his financial shortcomings and when he had concluded his arraignment he asked the people of Zion to support him in the rehabilitation of Zion. Five thousand people rose in response to his appeal. Five thousand throats chorused an approval of his reform policy and pledged him support. In the throng was Jane Dowie, wife of the deposed First Apostle, who, with tears streaming down her cheeks, made a pathetic address to the excited multitude.

Overseer Voliva publicly reinstated Deacon Speicher to office and refused to obey other commands of the First Apostle. In the vitriolic exposure of Dowie which followed the reading of the First Apostle's letter, Voliva minced no words. He as much as accused Dowie of dishonesty and insincerity. Deacon Speicher openly declared he oftentimes believed Dowie to be an insane man.

As to the future of Zion itself, its affairs are to be reorganized. The property, held in Dowie's name, may be cleared as to title, and this may involve placing the deposed leader in the custody of a guardian.

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Sunday School

LESSON FOR APRIL 15.

Jesus' Power over Disease and Death.

—Luke 7:1-17.

Golden Text.—Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection, and the life.—John 11:25.

Luke has just finished his report of "the sermon on the plain," and now follows it with an account of some of the miracles that Jesus worked immediately afterward, apparently desiring to show that Jesus the Teacher must be believed because of the evidence of divine authority exhibited in His wonderful power over disease, and even death.

When Jesus said, "I am the resurrection and the life," He meant it in a very wide sense indeed. He spoke not only of the resurrection from physical death, but also of the resurrection from spiritual death in trespasses and sins; of newness of life throughout our being that would

Our Great Offer, The Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan and The Ladies Home Journal, Will hold good but a few days longer.

A BAD PROPERTY.

"Times are not what they used to be," the old house complained, rattling one of its loose shutters dimly.

"Once I was the finest and the proudest house in town, now I'm a bad property. No one wants me to live in; I'm too old-fashioned. I've been all kinds of homes for the friendless, but even they don't stay. I'm too drafty and expensive to keep up. Here I am, going to wreck and ruin outside, and inside, my furniture is going to wreck and ruin, too."

"Once I was an aristocratic mansion, built on the edge of the town in the center of beautiful grounds. Now my grounds are like a swamp. The grass is never cut, the trees are never trimmed and my flowers have all run out from lack of cultivation. There are cracks in my walls. My floors are sagging and my frescoes are flaking off. It's hard luck for an old house to be a bad property."

"The family that built me and lived in me through three generations is dead and gone. I belong to a distant relative. He has no sentiment and doesn't care to preserve me for the sake of family associations. 'Sometimes,' he says, 'the land will be good business property, let the old house go.' Suppose because the city is growing so fast out this way, in time my land will be valuable. I hear it roaring toward me—the city—and I hate the sound. It'll tear me to pieces some day and I won't be even a memory."

"My family was rich and well born. We seem all sorts of happenings under my roof. There have been courtships, marriages, and births, and deaths, and sorrows, and gladness. As all gladness for a time, then I began to be sorrowful. I forgot the funerals and the parties, and the days when there were flowers, and balls, and parties, and dancing."

"I remember the days when my cell was filled with the fumes of the



THIS WAS AN ARISTOCRATIC MANSION.

and we kept open house from one year's day to another. There were fires glowing and crackling hearths in winter, and there were soft, flower-scented airs stealing through the lace curtains of my windows in summer. I've heard lovers bring their vows. I've seen a welcomed home and I've seen daughters of the house have grand weddings and go to other homes. Time went with dancing feet. I was in my prime and they loved me out as the finest residence in the town. It all changed, now. My sons came to me and go to my doors from rusting on their knees. There's none to watch for my coming through my windows. There's no youth, no life, no light in my walls because I am too expensive a place for the poor to keep, and too old-fashioned for the rich. I'm not in a good part of the city. It's sad to be a bad property."

"The holidays are especially hard for me. In the old days I was filled to overflowing with company. My, my, what pranks they played! And what dinners were cooked in my big kitchen. I can smell the roasting meats and fowl to-day, and the sweet, spicy fragrance of the plum cakes and puddings."

"Christmas was a merry time. What presents they gave one another! No sleep till late on Christmas eve, and up before daylight in the morning. Children's feet went pattering across my floors to get the Christmas stockings, filled to bursting, hanging before the fireplace of my biggest chimney. I heard whisperings and giggles, then that nearly made me burst my sides with longing to laugh in sympathy."

"And New Year's day! Ah, then was the time when open houses were in fashion and I was the favorite of them all. There was the rustle of rich silks through my halls. Beautiful ladies thronged my parlors, and gentlemen who came to call, forgot to go away and spent the day, unwilling to leave my comfort and attractions. In the evening there was always a dance in the ball-room at the top of me. I have a spring floor up there that was like air for light feet to trip across, and I've heard the violins and the cello and the booming bass viol make the sweetest, maddest, most bewitching music that set me to throbbing on my foundations."

"Times are not what they used to be. Nobody keeps the holidays now as they did when I was new. The wind howls coldly and cruelly in the cold throats of my chimneys. There are no leaping fires on my hearths to drive it back; there's nothing but silence and chill and emptiness."

"I can almost see the old judge again—he was the last of the family—going down the walk. He was a stately gentleman and clung to the customs and style of days. The new generation of people laughing because he wore a swallow tail coat to church and kept on making New Year's calls long after every one else had stopped. Toward the end he came back to me looking old and weary. Probably he was not made to feel originally well,

come where he went. He was like I am, a survival of other years. The holidays became hard for him to bear, and though his form was erect and his beard carried proudly to the last, I think he was glad to go. Sometimes I wish I would take fire and burn. At least I should be warm again all over. 'Christmas was a horrid day.'"

"After all, there is a bright side to being a bad property. Something happened to me to-day that makes me face a new year more willingly. I am to be of use and appreciated. Someone is coming to live in me. In truth, they've come already. I can hear her singing now while she moves about and puts my furniture in order."

"It was only a few hours ago when I felt a key turning in the lock of my front door. It was so long since a key had been turned there, that it shrieked as if in pain. The next thing I heard was a fresh young voice saying: 'Isn't this a dear old house. I shall love to live here, sweetheart.'"

"Then I heard a man's voice speak. 'Can you really be happy in this old barn of a place, dearest? (Upstart) 'We may not have to stay here long, but they were so anxious for someone to live in it, they let us have it rent free and that was a great inducement with an income like ours,' he went on. 'Perhaps I shouldn't have married you until we had more money.'"

"He said this a little wistfully, and I began to like him better. 'It's a lovely place; so stately and old-fashioned. We need live in only two or three of the rooms, but in summer we can throw it all open and pretend we're grand people,' the girl's voice answered. 'You couldn't have married me if I hadn't been willing, and I was very willing, sweetheart, so very willing. I can be happy anywhere with you. We can save money while we live here and that will be such a comfortable feeling.'"

"Dearest! the man's voice said. 'There was a little silence. I am a wise old house. I've seen such things before, and I knew what was going on. They were in each other's arms, standing together on the threshold of a life, which, to their vision, was all rose color, love and happiness. I've seen it all before. I'm a wise old house.'"

"The girl wanted to stay from the moment she entered. There was no going away to return to-morrow for her. 'No,' she said, 'let's begin the new year in our new, old home. I'm going to hang my hat up and make myself at home right away.'"

"She had such a sunshine voice, and her step was so light and springy I could hardly feel her feet pressing my floors when she stepped. 'They threw open my long-closed shutters and let the sun stream in through my chill, gloomy rooms, driving away the shadows. They built a fire on the hearth in the very heart of me and I began to feel life pulsating through my dry old boards. After while the man went away to get their belongings, I heard him say, 'The girl walked with him to the door and they kissed each other good-bye as if their partings were for always instead of for an hour. It is comforting to have youth and love within my walls once more. I've missed them both for so long.'"

"The girl watched the man out of sight and then came back to me, crowning a happy, little smile. She went through all of me with housewifely care and a tiny frown of responsibility on her brow. It was funny to watch her."

"Dear, dear," she said, "such an awful lot of dust everywhere. What a shame to neglect this beautiful old place." "I love that girl."

"He came back in a very short time, considering what he had to do, and they're here to live. I suppose some day they'll go away like all the rest of my people, but I won't think about that now. Their names are Dearest and Sweetheart, at least I have not heard them call each other by any different, but they're names I love, and it's years since they've been spoken within my walls."

"There's a home fire burning on the hearth in the heart of me. It's good to be alive and warm at the heart. It brings back youth and happiness to be warm at the heart."—Toledo Blade.

QUEER ACCIDENTS AT FIRE.

Disastrous Fires Have Been Often Followed by Explosions.

An accident, which of its kind is probably unique, occurred in April, 1903, during a fire at Portland, Me. A railway accident led to the ignition of a huge tank containing 6,000 gallons of crude petroleum, says the Detroit Free Press.

Fearing that it would explode and scatter fire a wide area, the naval authorities brought up a one-pounder gun and bombarded the tank in order to let the oil run out.

The first shot missed the tank and killed an unfortunate spectator. Subsequent ones, however, effected their purpose, and, riddling the tank, allowed the blazing oil to escape.

For a fire engine to cause a fire seems the very height of irony. Yet such a case actually occurred not long ago near Worcester. The engine in question belonged to an insurance company and was in process of being converted into a motor for self-propulsion.

The day before the work was finished there was a call from Kempey village, where a farm was on fire, and the engine, in spite of its incomplete condition, started.

No spark protector having been fixed sparks escaped, and these set fire to a load of straw which was passing on the road. Next two risks be-

came involved, and, finally, the water-tube of the motor burst and the unlucky engine came to a complete standstill barely 200 yards from the scene of the original fire!

Another story of a strange chapter of fire accidents comes from Cavanaugh, in Armagh. A dog, running into a farm sitting room, barked at a cat, and puma, terrified, sprang on a table, upsetting a lighted lamp.

The burning oil saturated the poor beast's fur and, maddened by pain, she dashed around the room, which was already in a blaze, sprang through the window and rushed into the stack-yard.

Rick after rick was fired by this living torch until the whole place was alight and very serious damage was done. The farmer's son, too, was badly burned in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

A London gas works was once the scene of a curious fatal fire accident. A boiler full of molten tar gave way, its contents catching fire from the furnace, spread in a tide of flame down the sloping floor of the sulphate room.

One of the workmen, caught between the flames and the wall, seized a ladder and, raising it to the window, sprang up it. Unhappily, the window had iron bars and before these could be removed the ladder burst through and the poor man fell back into the furnace below.

Every one will remember the great Baltimore fire, the most terrible conflagration of 1904. After this was extinguished there was naturally great anxiety among the proprietors of the burned buildings to know how the contents of their fireproof safes had fared.

Most extraordinary were the finds. In one jewelry had been melted, while a box of matches was intact, and a silk handkerchief was not even discolored.

One of the most disastrous fires of late years was that which followed a chemical explosion at Grimsheim, in Germany. The explosion took place in the Grimsheim Electric factory, and almost simultaneously the whole building was in flames.

Fire engines came galloping up, but as they approached the men were seen to fall from their seats. Spectators running after them dropped as if shot, and, meanwhile, the blaze increased, involving fresh buildings and even crossing the river into the village of Schwannheim. What had happened was this:

The sudden mixture of rats of different chemicals under intense heat had filled the air with a gas of so terribly poisonous a nature that those who came within its deadly influence were suffocated at once. Fifty-one dead and three times that number injured was the result of that terrible fire.

CANE-SEAT CHAIRS CONDEMNED.

Smooth-Surface "Tourist" Chairs Now Declared Most Unhealthy.

The tourist sleeping car used on the railroad lines beyond Chicago and St. Louis have been spoken of frequently as more sanitary than the upholstered Pullmans, and, therefore, in addition to their cheapness, a desirable point to most of the sick travelers, they were supposed to be cleaner, for the seats are covered with cane and have no nooks to harbor dust and germs. Physicians have strongly denounced the upholstered cars as promoters of the spread of tuberculosis. The railroad people have had some tests made to offset that denunciation with statistics.

Dr. Charles B. Dudley, the chief chemist of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has made an investigation of the contents of car upholstery, and has reported to the American Public Health Association. Dr. Dudley shows that prolonged exposure to tuberculosis in the air is necessary if travelers are to take the disease from this source of infection. He says that two days of strong light and five days of diffused light sterilize the germs. This argument does not seem to show that passengers bound to the West in tourist sleepers with tuberculosis patients may not run the risk of infection, especially if they are in delicate health, and prepared to contract the disease. No germs were found from the examinations made of the contents of the cars known to have been occupied by passengers suffering from tuberculosis. In ninety-six examinations of the air found in such cars only one test showed the presence of the bacillus. To inform himself as to the relative danger of textile fabrics and smooth surfaces, Dr. Dudley made experiments with several kinds in each class, and his results go to show that danger from infection from upholstered furniture is much less than from the naked, smooth surfaces. — Brooklyn Eagle.

Franklin's Last Days.

Two of the last incidents of his (Franklin's) life are lovingly remembered. It was he who introduced the motion in the Constitutional Convention to open their meetings with prayer. His last public act was to invite from his deathbed as president of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, a noble and touching appeal "for those unhappy men who, amidst the general joy of surrounding freemen, are groaning in servile subjection." In which the warm heart of the aged philanthropist seems united to the unerring conscience of the glorified saint. It is fitting that this beneficent and symmetrical life should be closed with this large utterance of humanity.—Century.

A man is advised to keep up his courage and laugh at misfortune, and to obey by laughing at the misfortunes of others.

\$9,135 IN PRIZES

INCLUDING

A \$450 GRINNELL BROS. PIANO FREE

In opening up our Spring Campaign, we have decided to institute something entirely novel in the way of advertising for the purpose of encouraging and stimulating a greater interest in music and making the same of value to the residents of this section.

We propose to distribute \$9,135 in prizes. Why are we giving this amount away ABSOLUTELY FREE? Because, if we can impress upon the minds of 50,000 people, the fact that we are headquarters for everything in music, we can well afford to give away this extraordinary list of prizes.

Therefore, to make the name of our house occupy a place in your mind as standing for everything that is best in Pianos, Piano Players, Organs, Talking Machines and Musical Goods of all kinds, we would like to know how many words you can make from the eleven different letters contained in the two words—

"GRINNELL BROTHERS"

CLASS "A" PIANO CONTEST---\$8,325 IN PRIZES

Including One "Grinnell Bros." Piano Valued at \$450.

Any Person Eligible Who Does Not Own An Upright Piano.

To the person able to form the greatest number of correct words from the eleven letters contained in the two words, GRINNELL BROTHERS (G-R-I-N-N-E-L-B-R-O-T-H-E-R-S), we will give the following prizes:

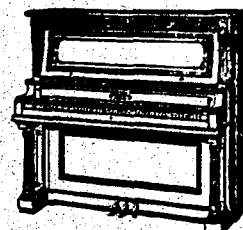
FIRST PRIZE—One magnificent Grinnell Bros. Piano, valued at \$450, together with a handsome stool and scarf.

The TEN next highest answers will entitle contestants each to a Credit Certificate of \$100 on any new Grinnell Bros. own make of Piano.

The TWENTY-FIVE next highest answers will entitle contestants each to a Credit Certificate of \$75 on any new Piano in our magnificent stock.

The FIFTY next highest answers will entitle contestants each to a Credit Certificate of \$50 on a new Piano.

The ONE HUNDRED next highest answers will entitle contestants each to a Credit Certificate of \$25 on a new Piano.



THE PRIZE PIANO, PRICE \$450

Class "B" Organ Contest---\$810 in Prizes

Including a Beautiful 6-Octave "Silver Chimes" Organ Worth \$85.

Any Person Eligible Who Does Not Own An Organ or Piano.

FIRST PRIZE—One splendid Silver Chimes Organ, 6-Octave, valued at \$85, together with a handsome Stool and Instruction Book.

The persons sending in the TEN next highest answers will each receive a Credit Certificate of \$25 to be applied on any Organ worth \$85 or more.

The FIFTY next highest answers will entitle contestants each to a Credit Certificate of \$15, to be applied on any Organ worth \$50 or more.

To the TWENTY-FIVE next highest answers we will award Credit Certificates of \$10, to be applied on any Organ worth \$35 or more.

The Prize Organ, Price \$85.

The magnificent stock of Pianos from which customers have the opportunity of selecting, and which are handled by us exclusively, includes such makes as: STEINWAY, SOHMER, GRINNELL BROS., STERLING, SHONINGER, HUNTINGTON, SCHAEFFER, MENDELSSOHN, SMITH & BARNES, AND OTHERS.

RULES COVERING CONTEST

All answers must be in our office not later than April 14, 1906.
Credit Certificates are not transferable and cannot apply on any purchase made prior to April 14, 1906.
No person allowed to enter more than one class.
No more than one credit certificate will be accepted on the same instrument.
In the event of a tie between successful contestants, prizes identical in character and value will be given to each.
No person allowed to compete who is in any way connected with the Piano business.
Grinnell Bros. reserve the right to reject any list not signed by person compiling the same.
The credit certificates will bear no cash surrender value, but are to apply only on the purchase of Pianos or Organs in accordance with plan outlined above.
CASH PAYMENT TERM—will be granted certificate holders not wishing to pay the full balance in one cash payment.

THE FIRST PRIZE PIANO AND ORGAN are now on exhibition at our Bay City warehouses. Inspection is cordially invited.

The two GRINNELL BROS. PIANO offered free in this contest, is the product of our own factory at Detroit. It is an instrument of the very high class—absolutely the best that money and wide experience can produce. Its established price and at this price its value is absolutely unapproachable. The person who wins this superb prize will indeed be fortunate. It will be awarded strictly in accordance with the above rules and regulations.

REMEMBER THESE INSTRUCTIONS:

All answers limited to April 14th, 1906.
See how many words you can make out of the eleven different letters in "GRINNELL BROTHERS"—that is, not using the same letters more than once in any one word. Therefore, the letters you can use are G, R, I, N, E, L, B, O, T, H, E, R, S.
A word cannot be used more than once, even though it has different meanings.
Any word now in use in the English language (Webster is our authority) counted, but not names of persons and places.

GRINNELL BROS.

COUPON

Cut, fill out, attach to list of words, and mail to GRINNELL BROS. MUSIC HOUSE, BAY CITY, MICH.

I hereby certify that I have personally compiled the attached list of words and that I agree to abide by all the rules of your contest and accept the decision of the Judge of Awards as final.

NAME _____

CITY _____

Street address, or P. O. Box _____

Number of words claimed _____

If you have a Square Piano or an Organ, please so state and give make _____

State Class you desire to enter _____

Do not use plurals.

Add your list and state the number of words.

State if you now have a Piano or an Organ, and maker's name.

Sign your full name and give postoffice address.

From the eleven letters contained in these two words you will not be able to make as many words as you think; hence do not be discouraged if your list is small.

Mail all communications "WORD CONTEST" and forward same to—

111 CENTER AVENUE, CITY, MICH.

Iron-Ox Tablets

Chronic Constipation Can be Cured.

Don't be deceived. A purging medicine is not a cure for constipation. There are hundreds of purgatives on the market, but only one unflinching remedy that positively cures constipation.

Iron-Ox Tablets are different from any laxative medicine that you know about. Some cathartics and purging medicines seem to give relief, but their good effects are soon over, leaving the bowels weaker than before, so that it is necessary to increase the dose from time to time. After a time these harsh medicines fail to have any effect whatever. Iron-Ox Tablets not only

give quick relief, but effect a sure, permanent cure, bringing blessed relief from the miseries of chronic constipation. Mrs. Oscar Davis, 4454 East Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, says: "I have been a sufferer from chronic constipation for about ten years, and have tried everything you could think of and spent a great deal of money, but the medicines would do me good just as long as I took them. Iron-Ox is the greatest medicine ever put up for constipation."

Give Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy form, but the medicines would do me good just as long as I took them. Iron-Ox is the greatest medicine ever put up for constipation. Iron-Ox Tablets not only

Doctors Are Puzzled. The remarkable recovery of Kenneth Mciver, of Vanceboro, Me., is the subject of much interest to the medical fraternity and a wide circle of friends. He says of his case: "Owing to severe inflammation of the Throat and congestion of the Lungs, three doctors gave me up to die, when, as a last resort, I was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery and I am happy to say, it saved my life. I cured the worst Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Tonillitis, Weak Lungs, Hoarseness and La Grippe. Guaranteed at L. Fournier's drug store. 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Torture By Savages. "Speaking of the torture to which some of the savage tribes in the Philippines subject their captives, reminds me of the intense suffering I endured for three months from inflammation of the Kidneys," says W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Me. "Nothing helped me until I tried Electric Bitters, three bottles of which completely cured me. Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Blood Disorders and Malaria; cures the weak and nervous to robust health. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. Price 50¢.

1 CENT

DO NOT BUY A BICYCLE

or on any kind of terms, until you have received our complete Free Catalogue illustrating and describing every kind of high-grade and low-grade bicycle, with full particulars of our terms, and of our reliable LOW PRICES and wonderful new features made possible by selling direct from factory to you, with no middlemen's profits.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL, without a cent deposit. Pay the freight and return the bicycle to us, and we will make either liberal terms which are home in a word will do. You will have something and get much valuable information by simply writing us a postal. The regular price of the best \$8.50 PUNCTURE PROOF TIRES ONLY \$4.50

Regular Price \$8.50 per pair. \$4.50 per pair. We will sell you a Sample Pair for Only \$4.50 (CASH WITH ORDER \$4.50) NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES.

Result of 15 years experience in tire making. No danger from THORNS, CACTUS, PINS, NAILS, TACKS OR GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire. Two Hundred Thousand pairs now in actual use. Over Seventy-Three Thousand pairs sold last year.

Guaranteeing, made in all sizes. It is the only tire ever riding every durable and tread made with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes hard and which cleans up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been punctured once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this specially prepared fabric on the tread. That "Holding Back" sensation commonly felt when riding on a small or soft road is overcome by the "Bumper" tread, which prevents all air from being squeezed out between the tire and the road; thus overcoming all vibration. The regular price of the tire is \$6.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the public of only \$4.50 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.O.D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them exactly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 10 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.05 per pair) if you send your order to us by mail, enclosing this advertisement. We will also send you a small packet of puncture cures in case of accidental knife cuts or heavy bruises. Tires to be returned in original condition, and we will refund the money. We are particularly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the dealer of this bicycle for our list of dealers. If you order a pair of tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look better than any tire you have ever used or more at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you get your tires you will give us a postal. Do NOT THINK OF BUYING A BICYCLE WITHOUT FIRST TRYING OUR TIRES. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write to J. L. HEAL STYRE COMPANY, Dept. "JL" CHICAGO, ILL.